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יצא לאור ביחשלים

## Lebanon pact is 'best we could get'

Syrian rejection and pressure could still prevail upon Lebanon not to sign the agreement with Israel reached at the weekend. This was the fear expressed in Jerusalem following the initial, negative, reactions of the Syrian government.

However, some observers think the Syrians may be taking an obdurate stand as a bargaining position so as to get support from the U.S. in negotiations for an overall Middle East settlement.

The Israel cabinet approved the agreement on Friday, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz discussed it in Damascus on Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, said at the weekend that under the circumstances any alternative to the agreement would have been worse. Israel's acceptance of the pact had improved ties with the U.S. and would enhance the country's standing even if Syria did not cooperate.

Shultz told newsmen in Damascus that "it is fair to say that they (the Syrians) are hardly enthusiastic about the agreement that the Lebanese and Israelis have worked out."

However after talks in Saudi Arabia following his meetings in Damascus, Shultz said that the pact would not be re-negotiated. He noted that Syria was not mentioned in the agreement. Shultz met with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Arens at Ben-Gurion Airport on his way from Saudi Arabia to Beirut for talks with Lebanese leaders. Before leaving Israel, Shultz said he would continue to make every effort to bring about a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. According to some reports Shultz was told by Saudi leaders that they believed Syria would withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Saudi would use its influence to achieve a pull-back of forces, it was said, but some observers here are sceptical about the extent of Saudi influence over Syria.

Syrian President Hafez Assad arrived in Saudi Arabia on Sunday for talks with King Fahd.

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel said on Friday that Lebanon would make its own decisions on how to remove foreign forces from its soil and would not shrink from signing an agreement with Israel that ensured its

sovereignty and preserved its position in the Arab world.

Jemayel said his country was negotiating "as an independent state that takes its decisions by itself and for itself. We will not allow any tutelage."

The agreement, a complex package of formal documents, understandings and memoranda, calls for a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon. It provides for an end of belligerency between Lebanon and Israel and a security zone in Southern Lebanon.

Israeli policymakers fear, too, that Syrian rejection could catalyze a military deterioration between Syria and Israel in Lebanon. In that eventuality, they believe, Israel's acceptance of the agreement — which ministers acknowledged frankly was less than they had hoped for — would stand Israel in good stead in terms of American and other Western support.

These considerations, of Israel-U.S. ties and the possibility of renewed hostilities, were key factors in the cabinet's seven-hour deliberation on Friday which preceded the 17-2 vote in favour of

approval. (Ariel Sharon and Yuval Ne'eman were the two opponents.) But cabinet sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that an even more central consideration had been the state of national morale in the face of the continuing imbroglio in Lebanon, with its high cost in blood and resources.

"We are all fed up with it. We want to get out of there," one Likud-Meretz minister told *The Post*. This, he said, was the prime consideration in ministers' minds.

"We felt the tension in the nation and in the army, regular and reserves," the minister continued.

Some political observers felt the ministers' concern about national morale may have been reinforced by the publication on Friday of an opinion poll giving Labour a four-point lead over Likud — the first time that Labour has pulled ahead since the June 1981 election.

"The country plainly won't take much more of the present situation," another minister observed.

If the agreement cannot be implemented, because of Syrian rejectionism, there will clearly be pressure within the cabinet for a

unilateral, partial withdrawal. The purpose of such a move would be to reduce the length of supply-lines, reduce the level of tension and friction between the IDF and the Syrians, and the IDF and the PLO, and thereby reduce the risk of casualties.

South Lebanon militia leader Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces would then be heaped up with Israeli support, and Israel would help them continue to control the border zone indefinitely.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens said on Saturday night that it was "premature" to think in these terms. But Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat, a longtime advocate of the unilateral withdrawal option, says this might very well turn out to be the best alternative for Israel. He feels that with Israel having approved the Shultz package, the U.S. would be more favourably disposed to a unilateral IDF pullback if the package was not implemented, through no fault of Israel's.

Sharon said during Friday's cabinet session that the agreement did not provide Israel with its

(Continued on page 2.)

## How Israeli leaders see accord

Jerusalem Post Staff

If the Syrians and terrorists refuse to pull out of Lebanon, "We will consult with the Lebanese and the U.S., and plan our strategy," Defence Minister Moshe Arens said at the weekend.

Arens declared that the implementation of the agreement with Lebanon was "conditional on the evacuation of the Syrians and terrorists from Lebanese territory, and then simultaneous withdrawal by the Israel Defence Forces."

Interviewed on Israel Television, he said that a Syrian refusal to withdraw had been foreseen as a "potential" development.

Asked if Israel would unilaterally withdraw to the Awali River line (roughly 45 kilometres north of the Israel border) if Syria stayed put in Lebanon, Arens said it was "too early" to say, and that working together with Lebanon and the U.S. was preferable.

Reacting to criticism of "too little and too late," Arens said that "at last we have reached an agreement with the Lebanese government after 35 years of a state of war, and over 10 years of attacks from Lebanese territory and Israeli casualties." Israel had wanted a peace treaty with Lebanon, he acknowledged, and still hoped for it.

Asked about former minister of defence Ariel Sharon's charge at

Friday's cabinet meeting that the agreement would not ensure the immunity of Israel northern settlements from terrorist attacks from across the border, Arens advised "to wait." Everyone in Galilee, the country's centre, and south, knows that so long as there are hostile Arab states, problems can arise, he added.

Would Major Sa'ad Haddad accept the deputy command role assigned him under the agreement, Arens was asked. "Remember the (Lebanese) Sarkis government branded him a deserter. Today, the Lebanese government wants to return him to the Lebanese army, as a senior officer with major responsibilities in South Lebanon."

Arens added, "We still have to discuss with the Lebanese Haddad's exact role."

Arens said he did not go along with former premier Yitzhak Rabin's description of the Lebanese war as a *planter* (debacle).

If Syria does not keep its promise to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, Israel will take appropriate action to protect its forces there. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in an interview. He refused to say what form such action would take, but added that Syria would not find it easy to remain in Lebanon against an agreement reached by Israel, Lebanon and the U.S.

The agreement was the best that

could be reached under the circumstances and represents a significant political achievement, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said in a radio interview.

He said that, apart from its political implications, which he termed as "positive," the agreement achieved the Lebanon campaign's true objective, security for Galilee.

Several other public figures gave their views on the agreement in radio and television interviews.

Former premier Yitzhak Rabin (MK (Labour) told the radio that agreement was "far from ideal." But he said it was better than no agreement at all.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said Israel had done all it could to bring about a halt to the fighting, security arrangements and a new era on the northern border. "If something happens in the future, we won't be to blame," he added.

Amnon Rubinstein, MK (Shinui) said he could not be happy with the agreement because of the price Israel had paid in Lebanon. If the government had accepted his party's proposals for an early withdrawal to security positions, he said, "our situation would be much better today."

Former chief of staff Mordechai Gur (MK (Labour) said he doubted if the agreement would bring full

(Continued on page 3.)



The end of an era for outgoing president Yitzhak Navon, left, as he gives best wishes to his successor, Chaim Herzog, after his inauguration as president at a ceremony in the Knesset last week. Report page 10.

### NEWSTAND PRICES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Australia	\$1.20	Italy	L.1,500
Canada	\$1.25	South Africa	R1.20
Denmark	DKR.00	Sweden	SKR.60
Germany	DM2.50	Switzerland	SP2.30
Holland	DFR.00	United Kingdom	80p
Israel	1988.00	United States	\$1.25

## More Israeli casualties as Christians and Druse duel

Jerusalem Post Staff

Heavy fighting between Christian and left-wing Druse units in the Shouf mountains resumed over the weekend and Israel Radio said that Syrian artillery was taking part. The Druse units were using Grad missiles. The radio quoted unconfirmed Voice of Lebanon reports that the Syrians had sent in a tank column to reinforce their units at Shitara.

Last week, 23 persons were killed and 800 others injured in Beirut — making the worst cycle of violence since last summer's fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian terrorists, according to police.

More than 500 cars and several apartment buildings were burned in the Christian half of the city and in a cluster of outcrops Christian-populated towns on the capital's northern outskirts, police said.

Christian and Druse militiamen pounded each other's positions in the hills overlooking Beirut with artillery and multiple-rocket launchers.

Five rounds of shells landed at the Beirut International Airport, where 1,200 U.S. Marines are stationed, and ricocheted into the sea without exploding, according to a marine spokesman.

One Israeli soldier was killed and

28 others wounded in incidents in Lebanon last week. Samal (sergeant) Haim Bakuts, 21, of moshav Elishama, was killed when a column of Israel Defence Forces vehicles was caught in a crossfire between Christian and Druse militiamen southeast of Aley, on the Beirut-Damascus highway. Nine IDF troops were wounded.

In three other incidents, 12 soldiers were wounded in the central section and in South Lebanon. In two cases, bombs were placed at the side of roads and exploded by remote control when IDF vehicles passed. In the third incident, three soldiers were hurt when their armoured personnel carrier detonated a mine.

On Sunday, seven Israeli troops were wounded, most of them lightly, when an explosive went off under their vehicle north of Damour, near Beirut.

A 17-year-old youth from Burj el-Shamali refugee camp south of Tyre was killed on Friday and seven others were lightly wounded when an Israeli soldier fired on a group of youths which had attacked an Israel Defence Forces patrol.

The soldiers were attacked by about 50 stone-throwing youths while on patrol in the refugee camp.

## Israel won't attack Syria

By HIRSH GOODMAN  
Post Defence Correspondent

Under no circumstances will Israel instigate a war against Syria, and it will do everything possible to prevent such a conflict, according to an authoritative source speaking in Jerusalem on Sunday. Nevertheless, Israel has taken into account that such a war is possible as a result of the agreement reached between Israel, Lebanon and the U.S. last week.

If the Syrians fail to withdraw "within a few weeks," Israel will have to reassess its situation, and possibly redeploy along improved lines. But this would not be a desirable option. Any moves would be coordinated with the U.S., the source said.

He added that he is convinced that the Syrians consider the agreement to be "a tremendous Israeli success," while the Soviets see it as a western achievement. For that reason Syrian President Hafez Assad will now have to assess the situation and decide on his future course of action.

He noted that Assad, while rejecting the agreement, has not specifically mentioned that Syria will not withdraw its forces.

The source had no idea what Assad would eventually decide, adding that probably Assad himself does not yet know. However, he speculated, it will be very difficult for Assad to remain in Lebanon against the wishes of the Lebanese government, while at the same time being almost totally isolated in the Arab world.

On the other hand, a Syrian withdrawal, linked to an Israeli withdrawal, would remove the Israel Defence Forces from its current positions just 22 kilometres from Damascus — something that obviously is an added incentive for Syria to consider withdrawal.

The security arrangements reached in the accord, according to the source, are better than adequate. Israel will patrol, together with the Lebanese Army, a security zone 45 kilometres north from the Israeli border. These patrols will continue 24 hours a day, and will be monitored from two jointly-manned control centres in Southern Lebanon.

UNIFIL, the UN force in Lebanon, will be cut from more than six battalions to one, and will have no operational duties in Southern Lebanon. The force will be stationed north of Sidon, where its main task will be to police Palestinian refugee camps, and will be allowed access to Tyre for the same purpose.

Israel will be able to know of any infiltration attempts into the 45-kilometre zone in good time, the source said, adding that the IDF possesses the capability for immediate reaction if necessary.

"Never again will the PLO be able to have 20,000 or 30,000 armed men, equipped with artillery and Katyushas," he said. "This is not only as a result of our physical presence there, but because of other cooperation between Israel and Lebanon." He would not elaborate.

Whatever happens, he said, the agreement has led to improved relations with the U.S. — "an improvement that can only benefit Israel no matter what scenario develops in the future."

"If conflict between us and the Syrians is inevitable — and we will do everything to prevent this — it is better to have the Americans on our side than to conduct a war without their support," he said.

The agreement must be seen as the best of all alternatives. Israel currently controls an area in Lebanon that has over a million people in it, and Israeli casualties from hostile action are growing, while at the same time the IDF's ability to defend itself is becoming more and more complicated.

"We will give the current process a few weeks, and then we will have to reassess," the source said. He added that while the Syrians would have preferred Israel to withdraw from Lebanon unilaterally without any preconditions, they have discovered that this is not realistic. They too will have to choose between limited alternatives, he concluded.

He stressed that the Americans understood and accepted that a full withdrawal by both Syria and the PLO are absolute conditions for an Israeli pullback, as is an exchange of prisoners and the return of the bodies of Israeli war dead.

## PACT IS 'BEST WE COULD GET'

(Continued from Page 1)

minimal security requirements. Several times Premier Menachem Begin chided Sharon for the tenor of his remarks.

But Deputy Premier David Levy seemed to express the cabinet consensus when he advocated approval of the agreement, arguing that it was the best alternative available to Israel and it held out the hope of a new and peaceful era for the northern border.

In interviews after the cabinet session, Levy said, "We may have exaggerated about Haddad" as a factor in Israel's security. "We have not abandoned him," Levy continued. Haddad was to be a "central factor" in Southern Lebanon under the agreement. But he was "not an extra-territorial force of ours. He had to play his role within the framework of the Lebanese Army."

The future of Haddad was the issue that preoccupied the ministers most of all. But they convinced themselves that the major's personal status and security would be ensured, and that the various security arrangements in the south — including Haddad's role as deputy commander of the "territorial brigade" — would be adequate to prevent a return of the PLO.

Syria served notice on Saturday that the draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon on Saturday is unacceptable, and that an early withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon is by no means assured.

Shultz, after meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad for four hours, said that there were "very difficult negotiations" ahead between the Lebanese and the Syrians concerning a withdrawal of Syrian troops for northern and eastern Lebanon, noting that "it

won't be just okay."

Shultz said that the one hopeful sign in his talks in Damascus was that Assad had told him "the dooks" open for further talks, "indicating that either he or special U.S. envoy Philip Habib might follow up their contacts with the Syrians."

An official Syrian spokesman said after the Assad-Shultz meeting that "President Assad stressed that there isn't any logic that justifies Israel obtaining gains as a result of its invasion of Lebanon."

Damascus apparently views the security measures for Southern Lebanon contained in the present agreements as constituting such gains, likewise the provisions providing for some form of trade and tourism arrangements to be negotiated six months after the withdrawal.

The Syrians have strengthened their forces in Lebanon and are now positioned in a distinct offensive formation, Ruv-Aluf Moshe Levy told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee last week.

The chief of staff stressed that there is no real clue as to the actual intentions of the Syrians. He noted that the Soviet presence has "greatly increased, both in military units which are deployed alongside Syrian forces, and also in an advisory capacity." There are Soviet advisers stationed in the Bekaa.

Alignment MK Shlomo Hillel asked how the Americans evaluate the growing Soviet involvement in Syria and how this involvement is explained in the context of relations with the U.S. Levy replied that one line of thought is that the Syrians and the Soviets are out to exert pressure and are also hardening their positions with an eye to possible contacts.

The Lebanon agreement,

although tentative, has already improved U.S.-Israel relations. White House and State Department officials said over the weekend. The accord clears the way for the sale to Israel of 75 additional F-16 fighters and for an early visit to Washington by Prime Minister Begin.

The planes, scheduled to start arriving in Israel in 1985, have been held up since the Lebanon war began last June.

President Ronald Reagan was clearly delighted by the Israeli Cabinet's announcement on Friday. He said that "We have crossed an important threshold in the path to peace" in the Middle East.

"This agreement," Reagan said, "is a significant step forward. It can lead to the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty throughout its territory while also insuring that Southern Lebanon will not again become a base for hostile actions against Israel."

U.S. officials said Reagan was likely to invite Begin to the White House in June or July. The two were originally slated to meet last year during Begin's U.S. speaking tour, but that visit was cut short because of his wife Aliza's death in Jerusalem. Since then, Reagan has repeatedly delayed inviting the prime minister, pending an agreement in Lebanon.

U.S. and Israeli officials said Begin and Reagan would review outstanding U.S.-Israel bilateral issues as well as focus on the broader peace process and other strategic issues in the region now that a framework for a Lebanese withdrawal has been achieved.

(Compiled from reports by David Laidan and David Bernstein, and in Washington Wolf Blitzer).

## LEBANON

EDITORIAL COMMENT: SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1983

### An Israel-U.S. accord

THE DIE is cast. On Friday the Israel government decided to approve in principle the Israel-Lebanon agreement, negotiated in its final stages by and under the increasing pressure of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The government's decision came exactly eleven months to the day after the so-called Operation Peace for Galilee began in the wake of the terrorist attempt on the life of Israel's ambassador in London Shlomo Argov.

The Jerusalem Post's editorial which appeared on the day after the war started also opened with the phrase "the die is cast: it is war in Lebanon now." It went on to say that "if successful, the operation could, within the next 72 hours or so, free the people of Galilee from the terrorist incubus. But how could Israel keep its military gains for any length of time, except via prolonged occupation?"

Already at the initial stage of the war the Post predicted that under the Israeli plan "Lebanon would presumably also assume the responsibility for preventing any resurgence of the PLO on its soil, once the terrorists' backbone has been broken by the IDF." But this paper warned at the same time that "Lebanon's present government, living as it does in Syria's shadow, could hardly make any such commitment so long as the Palestinian problem has not found a political solution."

Eleven months later, with 481 Israeli soldiers dead and several thousand wounded, Israel, unfortunately, does not find itself in a much better position than that predicted last June. Syria's shadow looms just as large, although Lebanon's president is now Amin Jemayel, and a real agreement on the ground for a total withdrawal from Lebanon by all Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces still seems remote, despite the PLO's forced exodus from Beirut last summer.

Washington's assumption, if not gamble, that Syria would comply with the withdrawal of its own forces from Lebanon, once an Israel-Lebanon agreement is signed, has not paid off so far. Even Israel's painful decision to allow the role of its faithful ally in South Lebanon, Major Sa'ad Haddad, to be diminished to that of a deputy commander in charge of intelligence and anti-terror activities, has not helped sway the Syrian president to go along with the U.S.-sponsored agreement.

What is left then is in actual fact an accord between Washington and Jerusalem, seconded by Beirut's weak government and based primarily on the limited ability of the weak and inexperienced Lebanese army for its implementation.

Rather than reach a viable and workable agreement with Lebanon, Israel's government on Friday in fact decided to straighten out its differences with the U.S. and — perhaps for the first time since the war in Lebanon began — to attempt to coordinate its policy with Washington. Above anything else, Friday's decision will serve as an alibi for Israel that it did everything it could, way below its original demands, to bring the war in Lebanon to an end.

Washington did not lose any time in announcing its pay-off: Secretary of State Shultz invited Prime Minister Begin to visit Washington, at last, after having put off such a visit for four months and there are already reports that the embargo on the future supply of F-16 fighter planes will soon be lifted.

The Jerusalem-Beirut-Washington triangle will not be able to lose much time in assessing the real situation on the ground in view of Syria's adamant refusal to give up its hold over North and East Lebanon.

What could result is a de facto partition of Lebanon between Syrian and Israel-controlled zones which might entail the unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces to the Awali river north of Sidon.

That would still leave our men deeply involved in Lebanon's quagmire, keeping them exposed to the ongoing fighting between the warring ethnic and religious communities there.

Meanwhile, the heads of towns and settlements in Galilee call for the cleaning up of the shelters and the residents of South Lebanon demonstrate against what they see as a let-down, if not betrayal, by Israel.

One does not need the voices of the opposition to assess the real meaning of Israel's climbing down. Apart from former defence minister Ariel Sharon's scathing attack on the agreement at Friday's cabinet session, warning that it would not protect the Galilee from renewed Katyusha attacks by the terrorists, Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i perhaps put it most effectively: "Had I known that this would be the outcome, I would not have voted for entering the war in Lebanon."

## Terms of agreement

By DAVID LANDAU  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The Israel-Lebanon agreement package, if signed and implemented, will provide, *inter alia*, the following points, according to Israeli officials:

Termination of the state of belligerency. The agreement lays down that the state of war between the two countries "no longer exists."

Recognition of "the existing international boundary" as the "inviolable" border between the two countries.

Mutual respect for the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of each country. (There is no explicit recognition by each country of the other, but legal experts say these provisions are "tantamount to recognition.")

Simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces.

No armed elements belonging to organizations whose purpose is to attack another country may be stationed in Lebanon.

Lebanon and Israel will desist from hostile propaganda against each other (It was made clear in the negotiations, however, that both countries have a press free of governmental control.)

The tripartite U.S.-Israel-Lebanon commission will supervise implementation and adjudicate disputes by unanimous ruling. Failing unanimity there will be a process of dispute-resolution involving consultation and arbitration.

Within the context of the commission, there will be an Israeli liaison office in Lebanon. Israeli sources said it would be in the Beirut area.

Negotiations of trade agreements will take place within six months. In the interim period Israel hopes that existing trade and tourist traffic will be maintained.

There will be a security zone, delineated by the Awali River (roughly 45 km from the border) in which limitation of forces provisions will apply.

Throughout this zone, joint Lebanese-Israeli-American units will carry out patrols. Several dozen soldiers from each country will be attached to these patrols. The patrols will leave from, and return to, two "operational centres" within the zone. These centres will also serve as communications and intelligence facilities. (One Israeli source said there would be some Israeli operatives stationed in these centres around the clock.)

Israeli personnel participating in the patrols will have free access across the border at all times.

Within the 45-km. security zone there will be a second, more southerly zone, about 15 km. from the border. The more northerly zone will be held by a Lebanese army brigade, and the southerly zone by a Lebanese "territorial brigade" to include 800 of Major Sa'ad Haddad's best-trained men.

Maj. Haddad will be deputy commander of the "territorial brigade" with special responsibility, too, for intelligence and terror-prevention. He will command a special select unit of fighters for this latter task.

UNIFIL will be stationed in Sidon and will patrol the Palestinian refugee camps near Sidon and near Tyre.

## L'Chaim



Chaim Herzog takes the pledge of office as Israel's 6th president.

The traditional toast "to life" took on added meaning when Israelis raised their glasses to Chaim Herzog, the country's sixth president. The 64-year old lawyer and former general, Knesset member, author and businessman was installed last Thursday, replacing outgoing president Yitzhak Navon.

Herzog addressed an audience of hundreds of Israeli and foreign dignitaries, pleading for unity among Israeli citizens of all political, religious and ethnic backgrounds. He pledged to dedicate himself to promoting this goal.

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## POLITICAL ANALYSIS

# Labour buoyant over new poll

By SARAH HONIG  
TEL AVIV. — A new mood of optimism is surging through the Alignment, with its leaders again confident that they can bring the government down in the not too distant future.

Labour strategists are now pinning their hopes on either an early election this autumn, which the party may soon demand, or improved chances for forming an alternative Labour-led coalition in the present Knesset.

Alignment hopes now stem from the government's failure to contract a better agreement with Lebanon; the state of the economy; an opinion poll published on Friday by *Ha'aretz* which, for the first time in two years, predicts a Labour electoral victory; and, by considerable instability within two important coalition parties — the Liberals and the National Religious Party.

The combination of these factors, it is said in Labour, has produced a dramatic switch in the public mood and in the probabilities of imminent, and profound political shifts. The switch was sudden, unforeseen, and only began to appear about a week ago, Labour sources claim. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that prominent Labour members plan to start this week collecting at least 100 signatures of the party's central committee members to petition for an early committee session initiating a Labour Knesset faction move for early elections. The impression in Labour is that there would now be far greater readiness in the party to move for elections, although it cannot yet be described as being swept by election fever.

Thus far, Labour saw three possible scenarios for a change, or a partial change of government: the formation of a national unity government, new elections, or a realignment of forces in the Knesset that would enable the creation of an alternative Labour coalition. The idea of a national unity government seems to have been scrapped entirely by recent events, while the other alternatives are regarded as very viable.

An alternative coalition is still the favoured Labour means to power. Elections are regarded as risky, despite the recent poll.

The poll, conducted by the Pori Institute, gave the Likud 37.3 per cent of the total vote had elections been held last month. Labour, according to the poll, would have emerged with 41.4 per cent. In the 1981 elections, the Likud received 37.1 per cent and Labour only 36.6. Since the 1981 elections, no poll has shown a Labour lead, although most have indicated some narrowing of the gap between the major parties, with the Likud retaining a very stable and solid plurality, well above its present Knesset strength.

Sources in a number of Labour camps told *The Post* that the one immediate effect of the *Ha'aretz* poll will be to bolster significantly the position of beleaguered Labour chairman Shimon Peres within the party. Party insiders, both supporters and opponents of Peres, told *The Post* that it will now become increasingly difficult for Peres's rivals to brand him a loser and demand his replacement on the grounds that under his leadership Labour cannot possibly hold any sort of a lead.

Sources close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin told *The Post* at the weekend that "there is nothing we would like better than for



Haim Druckman...quits the NRP



Avraham Shapira...an Aguda demand

Labour to initiate a move for early elections." Despite the latest poll, these sources remain eager for early elections and confident of a Likud victory.

But Labour sources told *The Post* that before their party moves for early elections, it would first like to see how the troubles inside the Liberal Party and the National Religious Party (key elements in Mr. Begin's coalition) develop. Instability inside these strident parties has increased the prospects for the formation of an alternative coalition and, in Labour eyes, this is a safer option than tackling the Likud in elections.

The trouble in the Liberals came to a head with the choice of one of its members, Sara Doron, to fill a cabinet post. A faction in the party, led by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, is opposed to Doron's appointment, arguing that it should have gone to one of its supporters. The seat was in fact due to be taken by David Shifman, who was a deputy minister when he died last year. Shifman was associated with the Moda'i faction, which has five members in the Knesset.

The Liberals, with Mr. Begin's Likud, make up the ruling coalition.

In the meantime the Knesset endorsement of Sara Doron's cabinet appointment has been postponed. Moda'i met Liberal Party leader Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich at the end of last week and the two agreed to try a two-week cooling-off period. The Doron appointment will not be submitted to the Knesset, and Moda'i will not make any divisive move in the party.

The pause, Ehrlich hopes, will give party leaders time to mollify Moda'i, who according to sources is no longer as belligerent as he sounded when he first threatened to break away.

But no such signs were forthcoming from Moda'i's supporters, who are demanding to get back party positions they lost last autumn.

Ehrlich is dismayed by the fracas within its main Likud partner. Its attitude is changing from indulgent tolerance and annoyance to real fear that the Liberals might drag the government down with them.

Some Liberal Knesset members warned openly that if the party framework comes apart, they will not belong to any of its factions. Among the free-floaters would be Yitzhak Berman, Dror Zeigerman and Dan Tichon, already considered troublemakers in the Likud. The absence of a party roof over their heads may cause instability or even lead to their defection from the coalition.

Moda'i has informed Begin of his contingency plans for a split in the party, and asked to be told in 10 days if his group will be allowed to become a separate faction in the Likud. He says he will never leave the Likud and will work to unite all its components into a single political entity.

His faction embraces MKs Pesiah Grupper, Pinhas Goldstein, Yehuda Perah and Benny Shalit.

Perah said last week that the Doron appointment has nothing to do with the faction decision to go on the warpath. "The appointment may be the straw that broke our back and brought to the surface the grievances we have in the party, but no more."

The Doron appointment has also brought objections from another section of the coalition, Agudat Yisrael, which has four Knesset seats.

Agudat Yisrael refused to back Doron's appointment unless the Liberal Party undertook in writing to support the Aguda's religious legislation.

Aguda's faction chief and coalition executive chairman, Avraham Shapira, told Doron outright at a session of the coalition executive last week that the Aguda will support her if she undertook to vote immediately for the amendment to the Law of Return (recognizing only conversions according to the halachah) and for the Aguda-sponsored archeology bill, which vests in the rabbis a veto on any dig they suspect might be in an area of a Jewish cemetery.

Otherwise, said Shapira, his party's supreme authority, the Council of Torah Sages, forbids the four Aguda MKs from supporting the appointment of yet another Liberal minister.

The Rabbi of Gur is reported to have told Aguda MKs that since the Liberals have consistently foiled Aguda legislation, the party owes them nothing.

"We must prove that coalition membership means mutual obligations," Shapira told the coalition executive.

A new Knesset faction came into being last week, called Mitzad; the Hebrew acronym for *Mahaneh Dail Tzoni* or the Religious Zionist Camp. Its sole Knesset member is Rabbi Haim Druckman, whose defection from the National Religious Party left the party with an all-time low of five MKs.

Druckman told political reporters he intends to stay in the coalition as long as the government does not cede any part of the historic Land of Israel to the Arabs.

Druckman's move has been in the making for some two years, as he grew increasingly disenchanted with the NRP leadership.

In the NRP, the faction of Education Minister Zevulun Hammer decided last week not to split the party and to accept a compromise struck earlier in the day by Hammer and Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

## THE COMMUNITY

# Six prizes of \$100,000

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Giants from the scientific and musical worlds are receiving the prestigious Wolf Prizes at a ceremony at the Knesset this week.

Eleven of the 13 winners will accept their awards in person. Violinist Vladimir Horowitz is unable to attend, and mathematician Mark Krein of the Soviet Union was denied permission by his government to come.

"The important thing for Israel is that the prize makes this country a scientific centre," says Yaron Gruder, director of the Wolf Foundation. The foundation was established by the late Dr. Ricardo Wolf, who emigrated to Cuba from Germany before World War I and was named Ambassador to Israel in 1961. He remained in Israel until his death two years ago at the age of 93.

Prizes (\$100,000 for each category) are being awarded in physics, mathematics, chemistry, agriculture, medicine and music. In most categories, the prize is being divided among two or three winners. The only solo winner is Wendell L. Rodeols of the Cornell

University Agriculture Experimental Station, who is receiving the agriculture prize for his work on pest control.

Professor Krein shares the mathematics prize with Hassler Whitney of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University. John C. Polanyi of the University of Toronto and George C. Pimentel of the University of California at Berkeley are receiving the chemistry prize for their contributions in the field of chemical lasers. The physics prize goes to two discoverers of unexpected new particles: Leon M. Lederman of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratories in Chicago and Martin L. Perl of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre.

In medicine, the three men being honoured are Jean-Pierre Changeux of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, Solomon H. Snyder of Johns Hopkins Medical School and Sir James W. Black of the Wellcome Research Laboratories. All three have worked in the area of neural transmitters.

Oliver Messiaen of France and Josef Tal of Israel share the music prize with Vladimir Horowitz.

# 'Apathy' over Begun's plight

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor last week decried "Israeli apathy" to the case of Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun, liable to be jailed for up to 12 years for alleged "anti-Soviet agitation."

Savidor spoke at a special session of the Knesset Aliya and Absorption Committee devoted to Begun, who is awaiting trial in Vladimir Prison north of Moscow. "What more does it take to shock the Israeli public?" said Savidor, urging that demonstrations should be organized around the country demanding Begun's release.

The 50-year-old Russian Jewish mathematician and radio engineer, a *refusenik* for 12 years, has been an aliya activist and one of the foremost campaigners for the free study of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union.

Education and Culture Minister Zevulun Hammer said an hour's Hebrew language lesson will be dedicated soon to Begun in every school around the country, and at the end of the class, youngsters will compose telegrams about Begun's plight that will be sent to children in Russia and elsewhere.

The arrest and expected trial of Begun, said committee chairman



Yosef Begun

MK Uzi Baram, is an attempt to frighten Russian Jews. He called for an appeal to all Western parliaments on Begun's behalf.

The last non-Russian to see Begun before his arrest — Yeshayahu Gafni, a lecturer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem — reported on their encounter.

He said that Begun continued his Hebrew teaching and other activity despite the fact he knew he was being watched by the KGB. Gafni also said that recently, a campaign against Hebrew teachers in Moscow began, and that teaching material is being confiscated from their apartments. There are currently 1,000 students of Hebrew in the Russian capital, and a few dozen teachers.

# 67% pay rise for ministers opposed

Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has written to MK Shimon Peres, chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, opposing the 67 per cent pay rise granted to cabinet ministers.

Ministers' salaries were fixed two years ago and are updated four times a year with the cost-of-living increment and increases equivalent to the average national wage.

Aridor wrote Lorincz that Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed with him in opposing the increase. He said the ministers' salaries should be linked to the framework agreements in the public sector.

# Immigration up

Post Knesset Reporter

Last year saw a "recovery" in the number of Diaspora Jews coming to Israel to settle, Absorption Minister Yoram Uzan told the Knesset.

The figure for 1982 was 13,176; an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year's 12,032, said Uzan during a report on his ministry's activities. He expected this year's figure to be 15,000.

The 1982 increase included a 30 per cent rise in aliya from Western Europe to 3,648. Some 2,840 North American Jews came here to live, a rise of 20 per cent, while the figure from Latin America rose by 40 per cent, to 2,019.

The figure from the Soviet Union dropped to a nadir of 750, well below the previous year's low of 1,300.

# Argentina deaths

The chairman of the Knesset Aliya Committee appealed publicly to the government last week to organize an international protest against the Argentine government.

Uzi Baram said the junta in Buenos Aires had no right to shrug off responsibility for the disappearance of tens of thousands of Argentine citizens — including at least 1,500 Jews — by saying that "errors had been committed" during the campaign against leftists in the mid-seventies.

# TV dramas purchased

Israel Television has purchased three popular TV series from the U.S. for screening later this year. The 18-part dramatization of Herman Wouk's *The Winds of War*; James Clavell's *Shogun*; and the eight-part *Masada*, filmed in Israel and starring Peter Strauss and Peter On'Toole.

# Move by rabbis to exhume body

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Health Ministry will only permit the exhumation of a body on hygienic grounds and within a year of burial, the Knesset Interior Committee was told last week. The committee was discussing the intention of Rishon LeZion rabbis to remove the remains of an alleged gentile woman from the Jewish cemetery there.

Engelovitz, an immigrant from Rumania who suffered deportation to a concentration camp, lived as a Jew at least from the time she immigrated with her husband in the early years of the state. She was buried four months ago at Rishon LeZion. But after an anonymous source told the local burial society that she was a gentile, the society decided to re-inter her outside the cemetery.

Zvi Levin, legal adviser of the Health Ministry, who was released

from IDI reserve duty to deal with the rumor over Teresa Engelovitz's alleged non-Jewishness, told the committee that neither the Hevra Kadisha (burial society) nor any other group had submitted an official request to remove Engelovitz's remains from her grave.

He said ministry officials have orders that, even if an official request for exhumation were submitted, no action would be allowed until all the relevant documents had been scrutinized.

Meanwhile, MK Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) said that Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg assured her, in a discussion on the Engelovitz case some months ago, that whatever the suspicions and the gossip circulating regarding the faith of the dead woman, there is no religious obligation to remove her remains.

# High Court acts on large-families law

The High Court of Justice last week instructed Minister of Finance Yoram Aridor to show cause within 45 days why two Arab Knesset members cannot receive the same allowance for their children as army veterans and yeshiva students.

The order was made by judges Aharon Barak, Yehuda Cohen and Hanna Lerner following a petition by the two MKs, Mohammed Watal and Hamad Hakail, both of the opposition Alignment, for an order forbidding certain clauses in the Budget Law on child allowances.

The order also instructs the minister to explain why he should not prevent money being transferred to the Ministry of Religious Affairs to allow yeshiva students who do not serve in the Israel Defence Forces to receive the full allowance.

It further instructs Aridor to explain why he did not prevent the

Knesset Finance Committee from requesting funds for the Religious Affairs Ministry for this purpose.

Watal, the father of seven, and Hakail, the father of 10, asserted through attorney Isai Reshet that the actions of the finance minister were "illegal and discriminatory."

They said that the right of parents of large families to receive child allowances should not be decided on the basis of nationality or religion.

The law which was passed in March, increases the allowances for families with four or more children in which the father has served in the IDI. However, yeshiva students, who do not serve in the army, and whose sole occupation is study, also receive the extra money from the Treasury. Most Arab families do not receive the extra benefit as Arab men usually do not serve in the IDI (Hunt).

# Israel scout leader Arye Kroch, at 91

HAIFA. — Arye Kroch, head of the Israel Scout movement for 46 years, died here on April 27 at the age of 91.

Arye Kroch succeeded in making the Israel Scouts pioneers of national renaissance. But Jews and Arabs, Druse, Moslem and Christians alike will remember him as one who achieved intergroup harmony in this educational and pioneering force.

Arye Kroch joined early Scout groups here on his arrival in 1920, at

the age of 28, from his native Poland where he had been active in the Hashomer youth movement.

Elected Chief Scout in 1934, he slowly introduced changes in the nature of the movement in Israel. These changes preserved all the essentials of internationally accepted tenets and regulations, but better reflected specific Israeli needs and conditions. He achieved integration of boys and girls, and kept them in the ranks until the age of 18. (A.Z.)



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# Hapoel Games in world class

Post Sports Staff

The 12th Hapoel Games, which took place in Israel between May 1 and May 8, were a great success, both from sporting and political points of view. The games are organized every four years by Hapoel, the sports organization of the Histadrut, the Israel Federation of Labour.

Any major sports festival these days runs the risk of being ruined by a boycott imposed for political reasons: the Olympics of 1976 in Montreal were affected by the absence of all the black athletes from Africa, the 1980 Olympics in Moscow were marred by President Jimmy Carter's call for a western boycott to "punish" the USSR for invading Afghanistan.

The prevailing political climate being what it is, Israeli organizers were therefore apprehensive about possible blacklisting of the Games. In the event, Israel did not fare badly. It is true that Asian countries did not respond to invitations. As against this, several African countries were represented, despite the lack of formal diplomatic ties between them and Israel; Rumania sent a strong team of super-gymnasts and women athletes; all western countries provided contingents. In all, 1,500 sportsmen and sportswomen from abroad joined with 3,000 Israelis in competitions in 26 events, ranging from archery to weightlifting.

The Hapoel Games differ from the Maccabiah Games in that they are not confined to Jews, but bring to Israel anybody prepared to participate in the festival. This broad scope results in Israelis getting a chance to see world-famous superstars in action, including among them Olympic greats and world record holders.

No world records were shattered. This was expected, because the Hapoel Games, beginning on May Day, take place so early in the sporting calendar that performers, who plan their training to reach their peaks in the summer and not the spring, were not yet ready to tackle existing marks. Nevertheless, the Games produced some remarkable and very exciting competitions.

Larry Myricks of the U.S. emerged as the outstanding athlete in the track and field events, winning both the 100 and 200m sprints and the long jump.

In the 100m Myricks burnt up the Hadar Yosef Rekortan track to win comfortably in 10.39 seconds. In the 200m it was a much tougher task for Larry, who just inched out his compatriot Ronnie Taylor, the two men timing 20.17 and 20.74 secs. The legendary former Olympic champion, Donald Quarrie of Jamaica, now aged 32, came fourth. Myricks was far ahead of the field in the long jump, flying to 8.09m. He is rated one of the top three long jumpers in the world today, and said here that he had his eye on an Olympic gold medal in Los Angeles next year.

World record holder high jumper Ulrike Meyfarth, of Germany, at 27 showing a rare rejuvenation among athletes, attained the height she planned to jump here - 1.90m. Her world record is 2.02m. Meyfarth beat Christine Suetewy of Belgium (1.87m) and Dawn Elliot, of England, with 1.81m.

A class performance was



World high jump record-holder Ulrike Meyfarth, of West Germany, at the Hapoel Games.

returned by Finland's Mark Tuoko in the discus. He reached 62.98m, with the next best Finns, Tero Lehto and Kari Ihanainen, throwing 54.14 and 49.80m.

The German girls virtually swept the women's running events, with the Rumanian girls best in the field events.

Among the observers at the swimming was Mark Spitz, the fabulous American winner of seven Olympic gold medals for swimming at Munich in 1972, who came to Israel to run swimming clinics and to see the Games. He commented about the swimming: "The Hapoel Games enable coaches to bring here some promising youngsters and others who are under consideration for their countries' squads. The coaches can see here how they shape up in competition."

Jack Abramson, who has in the past three decades led many

American swim teams to Israel and was an appeals judge last week, pointed out that May Day was good for the Histadrut but not for swimmers to take time off from American universities and colleges. As a consequence, the U.S. team numbered only four men and four women.

Outstanding among them was Tiffany Cohen, ranked 3rd in the world in 1982 in the 400m and 800m freestyle. At the age of 16 the Californian still has great potential for improvement. Tiffany has high hopes of being in the U.S. Olympic team for middle and long distance freestyle events. She has already been in a world record breaking U.S. relay team.

In Tel Aviv, Tiffany won the 200m, 400m and 800m freestyle swims, but was beaten into third place in the 100m freestyle by Karin Seick of Germany and Maureen New of Canada.

A swimmer who also has high aims in world and Olympic swimming is the Canadian 16-year-old, Anne Ottebreit, of Whitby, Ontario. She was named "Canadian Swimmer of the Year" last year, and gained a world ranking of 4th in both the 100 and 200m breaststroke. The Canadians fielded the strongest overseas swimming contingent to the Hapoel Games with 23 swimmers.

Australia sent three women swimmers with a view to their possible inclusion in the "Canada Cup" competition this month in Vancouver. Susie Woodhouse made her journey particularly worthwhile, when she trounced the Canadians and Americans to win the 200m butterfly. The other Aussies, Sue Landells and Rickie Binning, took second and third places in the 200m women's individual medley.

Nir Shamir, Yoram Eliati and Lior Birkan will be most satisfied among the Israeli swimmers. They each set up new Israeli records, Nir Shamir scoring his way to a prestigious 100m freestyle victory over strongly fancied German, American and Canadian competitors. The 22-year-old kibbutznik-soldier swam nearly as brilliant a race to give Israel the lead in the men's freestyle relay.

Eliati won the 200m butterfly and came second in the 100m, turning the tables on Germany's Thomas Bucholz.

Lior Birkan failed to collect Hapoel medals, but her times in the 100 and 200m backstroke events

were the best ever for an Israeli girl.

Rumania sent a team of superlative women gymnasts, who participated in a spectacular competition with 40 other competitors from the U.S., Switzerland, West Germany, France and Israel. Winner of the individual all round competition was Emilia Eberle, the present reigning star of the gymnasium, followed by Lucy Evers, of the U.S., with Dana Dumitru of Rumania third. According to the experts, Dumitru is going to be the Nadia Comaneci of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

Israel easily won the basketball tournament, but it must be pointed out that the U.S. was only represented by a college team, Charleston, which came third. One great surprise in the Games was the defeat of world champion archer, Kyesti Laasonen from Finland, by Patrick Dekoning of Belgium.

Within the framework of the Games, Israelis saw some remarkable tennis, during which Mel Purcell and Chip Hooper of the



Israel's fastest swimmer, Nir Shamir

U.S. played a Davis Cup style match against Shlomo Glickstein and Shahar Perkis of Israel at the Israel Tennis Centre in Ramat Hasharon.

Earlier, Glickstein vanquished a listless and lack-lustre Purcell 6-2, 6-4, although spectators may have suspected that this was due to Purcell being right off form. Purcell said afterwards that he was suffering from jet lag. But then Glickstein mastered the towering service of Chip Hooper, considered to be the strongest in the world, to come out the victor 6-3, 7-5.

Shahar Perkis had a very good Friday, when he put up a valiant fight against Hooper, eventually losing 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. Later, he encountered a completely different Purcell - this was the Purcell remembered from 1981, with the crushing forehand, accurate backhand and ferocious volleying. He beat Perkis 6-3, 6-2.

The doubles provided some of the most astonishing rallies ever seen at Ramat Hasharon, with all four players producing incredible shots that had the wise spectators who had remained for his final match gasping in wonder. Eventually, the Israelis ran out winners 6-3, 7-5 after the Americans led 5-3 in the second set. It was noteworthy that Perkis, ranked 450 in the world and denied much top level tennis because of his military service, nevertheless held his own in a battle involving Purcell ranked 23, Glickstein ranked 30, and Hooper, ranked 31. Hooper said that he was surprised by Perkis' return of his service.

Altogether, it was a great week for Israeli lovers of sport, one that will stimulate the Israeli participants to achieve higher standards of excellence through emulation of the superstars.

In an effort to find a way out of the impasse and prevent additional suffering, the opposition Shinui party has appealed to all concerned in the strike turn the matter over to an agreed arbitrator. (See page 11)

## ISRAELI LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

security to the Galilee settlements. If Haddad is reduced to a secondary role in the area "we won't be able to operate in Southern Lebanon as we did before the war," said Gur.

Mapam Secretary Victor Shemtov said that the government had no alternative but to accept the proposed agreement. Addressing Arab representatives at Kibbutz Ein Hamifratz, Shemtov described the agreement as a clear document of the government's failure in its war in Lebanon.

The Labour Alignment will not support the Lebanon agreement, Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres said on Saturday night, after a decision not to vote for the agreement was taken at a meeting of Alignment Knesset faction members.

Speaking on TV, Peres said he saw Israel's main objectives as the securing of northern settlements, and getting Israeli troops back home after 330 days in Lebanon. He didn't see an improvement of the security of the settlements under the Lebanon agreement.

"It's an Israel-Lebanon-U.S. draft agreement, which depends on Syrian endorsement," Peres said. Eight months had been wasted on discussion, on the venue of the Israel-Lebanese talks, then on the rank of the negotiators, and then on peace. He said that terrorists still remained in Lebanon.

The previous situation of informal agreements, with Major Haddad in charge, was far better, and wasn't conditional on Syrian support. "The government, he charged, had 'chased after formalization'."

Declaring "we will not vote for the agreement," Peres added that "we were not asked, consulted or informed."

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i (Likud-Liberal) said after Friday's cabinet decision that if he had known this would be the ultimate agreement, he would have opposed the war in Lebanon "or at any rate its expansion beyond a certain point."

Moda'i's remarks, repeated in several news interviews outside the cabinet room, have aroused shock and anger in government circles. A source close to Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the premier would be appraised of the text of Moda'i's statement.

The sources said Moda'i had assaulted the most profound feelings of families who had lost loved ones in the war. They made bitter comments about Moda'i's judgment and capacity to serve as a minister.

But political insiders doubted that Begin would ask for Moda'i's resignation. Moda'i himself said he had no intention of resigning.

Several thousand people employed in the Histadrut labour federation's Kupat Holim sick fund and other health workers demonstrated outside the Prime Minister's Office on Sunday and called on Premier Begin to intervene to end the two-month old strike of doctors.

In an effort to find a way out of the impasse and prevent additional suffering, the opposition Shinui party has appealed to all concerned in the strike turn the matter over to an agreed arbitrator. (See page 11)

## Selling wave hits market

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN  
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Not since the market's collapse in January have investors experienced such a difficult period as over the past five sessions.

The selling began early in the week, and on Tuesday (May 3) and Wednesday near-panic conditions existed. During Wednesday's session there were no buyers for over 99 securities.

In the same session another 148 issues traded with losses of as much as 60 per cent. In the last trading day of the week, Thursday, massive buying support exerted by the banks was enough to put a break to the collapsing market.

Over the course of the week the general share index — banking shares excluded — was down by 8.16 per cent. The service and trade sector was down by 12.47 per cent and industrials were clipped for an 11 per cent sectorial loss.

There were several reasons for this year's second collapse. Investors were nervous at the possibility of a new war; there were rumours of a large devaluation of the shekel so as to assist faltering exports; and there was the apparent over-hang of large blocks of stocks which could not be sold in January.

Investors who were urged by the banks over the past few months to purchase mutual funds began to un-

load the mutual fund units. Mutual fund managers chose to sell index-linked bonds and in one day, no less than IS2.3b. — an all-time record — worth of bonds were traded.

The Bank of Israel accommodated sellers by buying up anything and everything which was offered for sale, without any change in price.

Meitab consultants point out that the nominal loss of various share sectors since the beginning of the year varied from 16 per cent for investment companies to 52 per cent for commerce and service issues. According to their calculations the general share index has returned to former "real" levels which existed in August 1982.

Commercial banks excluded, the index of shares was back at levels which had existed in April 1982.

(Prices, page 20.)

### Rates of exchange

	IS
May 8, 1983	42.4701
U.S. dollar	66.8692
British sterling	17.4165
German mark	5.7766
French franc	15.4859
Dutch guilder	20.6706
Swiss franc	5.6771
Swedish krona	5.9993
Norwegian krone	4.8809
Danish krone	7.8452
Finnish mark	34.3039
Canadian dollar	17.0021
Australian dollar	30.1506
South African rand	8.7247
Belgian franc (10)	24.5424
Austrian schilling (10)	2.9192
Italian lire (1,000)	

## The facts about the cedar

TORA AND FLORA / L.I. Rabinowitz

ON THE first of the month of Sivan our prayers twice mention the *erez*, usually translated "cedar."

In Psalm 148, which is read daily, creations of God join in praise of Him, and these include "fruit-bearing trees and all *aratzim*" (v.9). In Psalm 104, read on Rosh Hodesh, mention is made of "the *aratzim* which the Lord hath planted" (v.19).

From a comparison of the two, an interesting difference emerges. In the former passage, the word *erez* appears without qualification, and from the context, it would appear as a general name for all non-fruit-bearing trees. The Talmud and midrash certainly maintain this. *Rosh Hashana* 23b states that all the trees mentioned in Isaiah 41.19 — translated "cedar, acacia, myrtle and oil tree" — are all species of *erez*, while the midrash goes further. It maintains that the *shittim* wood used in the sanctuary in the wilderness (Exodus 25.5), had its source in the *eshel* (translated tamarisk) that Abraham planted in Beersheba (Gen. 21.33). Jacob took saplings from the *eshel* to plant in Egypt, having been prophetically informed that they would be needed for the sanctuary. Thus Exodus 35.24 states

"every man with whom was found *shitta* wood brought it." The Midrash goes on to state that the *shitta* is a species of *erez*, while another *amora*, on the same topic, states that there are no less than 24 species of *erez*, of which only the seven mentioned in Isaiah are named. He probably applies it to all evergreens.

Here I wish to correct mistakes in an earlier column on the cedar. The tree planted by Theodor Herzl in Motza in 1898, which was cut down by Arab vandals in 1916, was a cypress (*brash*), and not a cedar. It was replanted by Menachem Ussishkin in 1918 and the inscription concludes with the appropriate verse from Job 14.7: "For there is hope of a tree, if it is cut down, it will be replaced."

In the vicinity is the Presidents' Grove — cypresses planted in the names of Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, Zalman Shazar and Ephraim Katzir; there is none in the name of the first president, Chaim Weizmann. But the mistake has been perpetuated in the name of the site — Arza.

The cedar in the Jerusalem Forest, planted in honour of David Ben-Gurion, is the only authentic cedar of Lebanon in Jerusalem.

## MKs question funding for Med-Dead Sea canal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Knesset State Control Committee last week asked the state comptroller to look into the way funds have been raised by Israel Bonds for the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Project and how much of this money has been spent for this purpose.

The committee decided to hold a thorough discussion of the entire Israel Bonds programme.

The Med-Dead Project entails bringing water from the Mediterranean across the Negev in a canal and tunnel system to generate hydro-electric power as it drops into the Dead Sea.

The committee took up the matter in the wake of charges by Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i that the Treasury has refused to transfer funds collected by the Bonds to finance the next stage of planning for the MDP. (See also page 21)

## The Hebrew newspapers

Ma'ariv (Independent) says that the current stock market slide is more serious than the one in January, because this time it also affects the state treasury. The newspaper calls for quick government intervention, and suggests that the 2 per cent tax on stock market transactions be reduced to 1 per cent as "psychological encouragement" for investors.

In another editorial, Ma'ariv says that the government's failure to take steps to end the doctors' strike has led to chaos, but the doctors' basic demands are justified. It says there is cause for the suspicion that the Treasury is using the strike to break the Alignment-controlled Histadrut sick fund, and it rejects this as an invalid means of waging a political battle.

Yediot Ahronot (Independent) expresses hope that the Knesset, in its first summer session, will help to calm the atmosphere in Israel, and will refrain from the mutual mudslinging of the past. It rejects charges that the tempestuous style of debate in Israel was introduced by former defence minister Ariel Sharon and former chief of Staff Rafael Eitan.

Hatzofeh (NRP) criticizes the World Health Organization for its report on the health services in Judea and Samaria. The WHO panel implied that Israel "does not provide residents of the territories" with adequate health services and discriminates against them. In point of fact, there has been a tremendous improvement in West Bank health services, the paper says.

The WHO claimed that there has been an increase in the number of mental cases on the West Bank due to the tension there, but it "kept silent" about the "poisoning" affair, ignoring all of the professional reports on the incident.

The WHO "serves as a political tool in the hands of elements hostile to Israel," the paper concludes. Davar (Histadrut), Al Hamishmar (Mapam) and Hatzofeh all comment on Chaim Herzog's assumption of the presidency from his predecessor, Yitzhak Navon. Davar compliments Navon on his "brilliant" term in office: "He knew where he was going, and didn't try to make the presidency into something it's not supposed to be — a lever for personal and political power." As for Herzog, the paper says he is "assuming office in a period of uncertainty and disquiet in Israel."

Al Hamishmar also praises Navon: "He knew how to preserve his non-partisan status, while at the same time remaining faithful to his conscience."

Hatzofeh stresses that with his election, Herzog is no longer the opposition candidate, but is "the one president of the entire people of Israel." The paper is pleased that a former chief rabbi's son should serve as president.

### THE WEATHER

The strike by meteorologists ended at the weekend and we are thus again able to give details of the weather.

	Saturday's Low-High	Sunday's Low-High
Jerusalem	11-22	19
Nahariya	11-22	22
Safed	11-18	18
Haifa Port	17-22	22
Tiberias	17-27	27
Nazareth	13-21	21
Tel Aviv	15-23	22
Haifa	15-22	22

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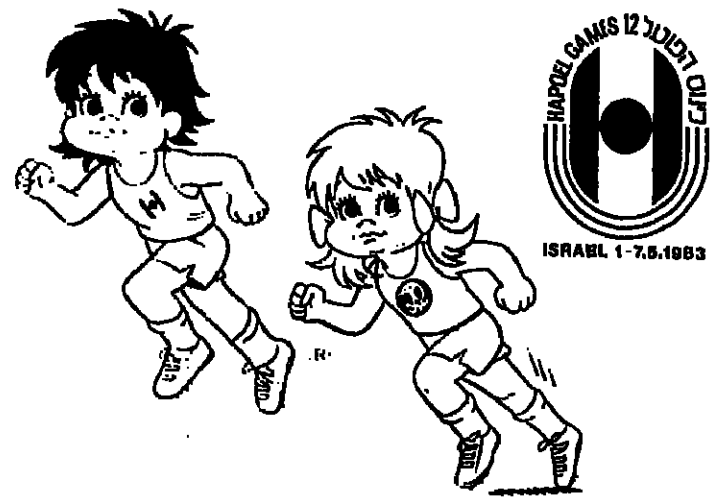
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# A NEW TYPE OF ABSORPTION CENTER

## Kfar Adumim Absorption Center to Open July 1983

In recent years, a new type of communal living has developed in Israel which is especially attractive to new immigrants from Western countries, particularly from the U.S. Known as "Community Settlements" (*Kfar Kehilati*), these villages feature close cooperation and mutual reinforcement in the areas of social and cultural life, while allowing for and encouraging private enterprise and individual initiative in the economic sphere. Cooperative living has always attracted American immigrants, and many have spent their first months or years in Israel on a kibbutz or moshav; but many eventually move to the cities because they cannot adjust to economic dependence on a "group," and the limitations imposed by the "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need" approach.

In addition to providing the social advantages of kibbutz without the economic drawbacks, a community village offers the pioneering challenge of building a joint project "from scratch." The oldest village, Ofra, was originally set up as a work camp in May 1975. Today it consists of 100 families and 200 singles. Twenty more families have been accepted but are awaiting housing.

Since then, over thirty additional villages — most located in the Judea/Samaria, Galilee and Gaza regions — have been established. Initially, some have as few as eight families and half a dozen singles, as the groups prefer to develop their community from the ground up, without prior permanent housing. They therefore set up "camp" in pre-fabs, and only when the nucleus group has matured and solidified is permanent housing built.

Three basic lifestyles characterize the community life of the villages: religious, secular, or mixed, although the delineation is by no means always clear-cut. The religious behaviour norms in one village may be quite different from those in another. The mixed villages have more or less emphasis on Jewish ceremonial and religious life, while the secular may or may not have religious ceremonies (Holidays and the Sabbath are celebrated as rest days nation-wide in Israel).

In order to introduce new immigrants to this unique lifestyle before they have made a commitment to any particular village, the Jewish Agency has established a new absorption center in Kfar Adumim, a three-year-old "mixed" community located just east of Jerusalem. The center will begin full operation in July, the first families will spend much of their first few months in an intensive *uplan* (Hebrew language course) and will be gradually integrated into the routine of the village, as their Hebrew improves.

All basic services are provided in the village: kindergarten, schools, synagogue, *mitveh*, clinic, clubhouse, etc. Employment in agricultural field work, as well as in a new genetic engineering plant (agricultural tissue cultures) is available. Other work opportunities exist in the industrial park just a five-minute drive away, or in Jerusalem, a 20 to 25-minute ride away.

*Gannim* (new group nuclei) are being formed throughout the world to establish new villages or to join existing ones. Anyone interested in more information should write to AMI SHACHAM, Israel Aliyah Center, 515 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022, or contact "Amana," P.O.B. 18181, Jerusalem 91181. Tel. (02) 816888/9.

Communicated by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization.

# 'University of the Jewish people'

Special to 'The Post'

"We must now continue to develop on the academic front, utilizing to the full the marvelous facilities we have built to fulfill our obligation to create a university of the highest academic standards. We must continue to perform these functions not only locally, here in Israel, but also as the university of the Jewish people everywhere," Prof. Don Patinkin, the Hebrew University's newly-elected president, told the annual Board of Governors meeting last week. He was expressing his appreciation to the board for having elected him unanimously to head the university.

Avraham Harman, president of the Hebrew University since April 1968, was unanimously elected chancellor.

Rector since October 1982, Patinkin will now serve as both president and rector. The election was the culmination of five days of intensive deliberations by about 250 participants, observers and guests from Israel and 12 other countries who attended the 45th annual meeting.

The chairman of the Board of Governors, Robert H. Smith, of Washington, D.C., extended his heartfelt wishes to Prof. Patinkin and his team. On behalf of all those present, he assured the new president that he would have the fullest help and cooperation of the board "to enable him to discharge his responsibility to the fullness of his vision."

As part of the organizational changes in the university's leadership, Prof. Amnon Pazy, of the Albert Einstein Institute of Mathematics, was appointed vice-rector, the first time such a position has existed at the Hebrew University.

As was noted by numerous speakers during the meeting, the Hebrew University is now redirecting its resources to intensified academic development, the return to Mount Scopus having been virtually accomplished. In this sphere, two of the institution's chief priorities will be to increase the number of graduate and post-graduate students and to continue with and expand the computerization of the university.

Other major items on the agenda included the ongoing transformation of Givat Ram into the university's science campus; the "greening" of the new-old Mount Scopus campus now that construction there is all but complete; the need for more and differently located student housing facilities; and the further expansion of the university's services to the Jewish people as a whole, particularly through the Rothberg School for Overseas Students, where enrolment in the one-year programme this year topped the 1,000 mark for the first time.

The formal opening of the board meeting, at a dinner in the Maierdorf Faculty Club on Mount Scopus, was highlighted by a far-ranging speech by outgoing President Avraham Harman, who spelled out his credo after 15 years as head of the Hebrew University. "We must in the first place assert for higher education its proper place in the national order of priorities," he said. He assailed the concept of the university as an "ivory tower," citing its vast range of services to the community of which it is a part. Not the least of these, he pointed out, was the image of the country



Newly-elected chancellor, Avraham Harman, left, with his successor as Hebrew University president, Prof. Don Patinkin, on the Mount Scopus campus.

projected abroad by Israeli scholars at international scientific conferences. Given Israel's political isolation, this sharing of knowledge "is one encouraging source of hope. This is the area of international society where we appear as an equal, as a partner in the international struggle to seek the truth."

The outgoing president came out strongly against government interference in the universities and praised Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer for opposing such trends. Mr. Hammer has been "a symbol of the government's respect for the integrity of higher education in our country."

Mr. Harman also called for vigilance to ensure that the "essential democratization of education" does not bring in its wake a lowering of standards.

Prof. Haim Beinart, acting provost of the Rothberg School for Overseas Students, and Dr. Baruch Chazan, director of the Samuel Mendel Melton Center for Jewish Education in the Diaspora, reported on their respective institutions to the Committee on Overseas Students and Programs. It was noted that about 70 per cent of all overseas students in Israel are at the Hebrew University.

As in previous years, the Board of Governors meeting formed the backdrop for a number of occasions of a ceremonial nature. In the presence of Sir Zelman and Lady Cowen, and the participation of Australian ambassador David Goss and British ambassador Patrick Moberly, the Sir Zelman Cowen Trust Fund was dedicated.

Mrs. Florence Dworsky crowned over half a century of service to the Jewish people and the Hebrew University by endowing the Florence and Philip Dworsky Center for Bible Studies in the names of her late husband and herself.

An outpouring of warmth and affection for Mrs. Zena Harman marked the dedication of a Chair in Social Work in her name, endowed by the university's North American friends.

In conferring an honorary fellowship on Mr. Israel Blankfield, of Australia, the Hebrew University acknowledged his unswerving service to the Australian Jewish com-

munity, the State of Israel and the Hebrew University.

The dedication of the Cohodan Chair in Clinical Microbiology took place two days after the end of the board meeting, but was integrally linked with it in spirit. The ceremony was held at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center in Ein Keren.

In a moving ceremony, Mrs. Lanny Darwin of San Francisco unveiled a plaque in memory of her late husband, Jay, on the Wall of Life on Mount Scopus.

The Hebrew University paid special tribute to Manitoba Chief Justice Samuel Freedman upon the occasion of his retirement from the Bench at the age of 75.

The Board re-elected the four university vice-presidents: Mr. Bernard Chernick, Mr. Simcha Dinitz, Prof. Alex Keyman and Prof. Michael Orlowitch.

Dr. Ralph Hubert of Canada was elected a deputy chairman of the board. Newly-elected Governors are: Mrs. Myrtle Franklin and Mr. Fred Worms, U.K.; Mr. Vidal Savoon and Mr. William Weisberg, U.S.; and the following from Israel: Mr. David Cohen, Mr. Daniel Jacobson, Mr. Netanel Lorch, Mr. I. Pollack, Mr. Emanuel Racine, Mr. Yosi Rieger, Mr. Emanuel Sharon, Dr. A. Suchani, Mr. Bino Zaddick, Mr. Michael Zivner.

The following were elected associate governors: Dr. Adolph Breittler and Dr. Jack Hauer, Canada; Mr. Michael Gee and Mr. Andrew Stone, U.K.; Mr. Clem Essex, Ireland; from the U.S. — Mr. Dick Freundlich, Mr. Leonard Lieberman, Mr. Keith Sachs, Mrs. Bunnee Tully; and the following from Israel: Mr. Haim Cohen, Mr. Gershon Dror, Mr. Yacov Elimeir, Mr. Jonathan Livny, Mr. Avi Raz, Mr. Harry Sapir.

Elected as Distinguished Academics in their personal capacities were: Dr. Ralph Dahrendorf, London School of Economics; Prof. Aaron Klug, Cambridge University; Prof. Sidney Davidson, University of Chicago; Prof. Sir Hans Kornberg, University of Cambridge. At the opening session of the board meeting vice-president Bernard Chernick announced the following recipients of Hebrew University honorary degrees this year: Ingmar Bergman, renowned Swedish film director; Samuel Cohodan, prominent Jewish community leader and public figure, Michigan, U.S.A.; Leslie Frankel, South Africa, devoted worker for Israel and the Hebrew University; Prof. Jacob Katz, Israel Prize winner and former Hebrew University rector; Prof. Aaron Klug, England, Nobel Prize winner (in chemistry, 1982); Yitzhak Navon, outgoing president of Israel; and Otto Steiber, outstanding Jewish community leader in Florida, U.S.A.

This year's recipient of the Solomon Public Prize for a significant contribution to the progress and development of Israel is Mr. Claude Kalman of France. The Samuel Rothberg Prize for Jewish Education in the Diaspora will be awarded to Rabbi Isaac Goss of South Africa.

# Israel wary about trying war criminals deported from U.S.

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 200 suspected World War II war criminals living in America are now under active investigation by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

Some 400 more cases against similar suspects throughout America have been closed because investigators have been unable to corroborate evidence against them. Previous reports have said there are only 40 such cases in America.

This week, OSI acting director Neil Sher and the U.S. Justice Department's assistant deputy attorney general Mark Richards will meet with Israeli Justice Ministry officials to discuss what to do with the war criminals the U.S. is trying to deport.

Former OSI director Allan Ryan wrote an internal memorandum 18 months ago, in which he raised the possibility that the U.S. send deported war criminals to Israel for trial.

The Post has learned that several weeks ago, a tripartite committee of officials from the Justice Ministry, the Foreign Ministry and the police department of investigation of Nazi criminals was unanimous in its belief that Israel should not accept and try war criminals

deported from the U.S.

But the decision rests with Justice Minister Moshe Nissim and the cabinet. Since the meeting a few weeks ago, pressure has been mounting for Israel to accept the deported war criminals.

The Post turned to members of the U.S. delegation and to Israeli officials directly involved in the negotiations, but none was prepared to comment. Israelis working for the American delegation also refused to comment, saying that the negotiations between the two sides could be "jeopardized" by premature publication.

A supposed major concern of all parties is that premature publication of a decision on either to accept the deportees could prompt the suspects to flee to South America.

Among the reasons being mentioned in some Jerusalem circles for refusing to accept the war criminals for trial here are the expense involved and the possibility that the trials may not yield enough evidence for convictions or heavy sentences.

But one source close to the investigation said he was "astounded" to hear Israel is hesitating. Former justice minister Shmuel Tamir also has expressed "astonishment" that

"anybody should question Israel's responsibility" to try former Nazis and war criminals.

Most of the war criminals being investigated were not members of the Nazi party, or indeed Germans, but rather citizens of Eastern European countries that were under Nazi occupation. Among them are Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Russians, Poles, and Croats. Almost all could conceivably be sent to the Soviet Union for trial and punishment, but it is not clear whether the Soviets would accept them, despite an activist anti-Nazi policy by the Soviet government.

Indeed, in the past, Moscow has assisted the OSI, which was set up five years ago to specifically investigate war criminals living in America. OSI officials have made at least a dozen trips to the Soviet Union to take testimony from surviving witnesses.

As is the case in many trials involving war criminals, there is a dwindling number of witnesses available to provide testimony.

Of the 25 people found alive in Treblinka at the end of the war, fewer than half are now alive. Furthermore, since many of those under investigation — mostly concentration

camp guards — were not Germans, they are not listed at the Berlin Documentation Centre, a U.S. government-controlled archive of Nazi documents.

So far, of the estimated 600 cases the OSI has looked at, only three war criminals have been ordered deported, and only one has actually left the U.S. But, five years after OSI was founded, officials now believe that they are about to get deportation orders through U.S. Immigration Courts, against a large number of former Nazis and collaborators.

Sources familiar with the OSI operation and with Holocaust research have told *The Post* that the OSI is deeply committed to success in unveiling the Nazi pasts of those under investigation, and seeing them brought to trial. The same sources are "deeply perturbed" that there has been any hesitation by the Israeli government to accept the deportees.

The Rumanian government has not accepted 66-year-old Archbishop Valerian Trifu, who allegedly incited the 1941 Bucharest riot that left about 240 people — mostly Jews — dead. He had been living in Chicago until his deportation. Trifu may become the first of the deported former war criminals to face trial in Israel.

# Prisoners seen alive and well

"I'm okay, in really good condition, in really very good condition," said one of the two Israeli soldiers being held prisoner by Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command in a video tape broadcast last week on Israel Television.

The tape was given by the PLO to Austrian envoy Herbert Amry. The prisoners are Yosef Groff and Nissim Salem.

Groff, before saying that his condition is "really good," identified himself, said he was born in Holon in 1962, and that he had reached Lebanon at the beginning of September 1982, about a week before his capture.

He was one of eight IDF soldiers surprised by a PLO raid and captured in the mountains near the Beirut-Damascus highway. Six of the PoWs are being held by the PLO's mainstream Fatah group, and have previously been seen on film. The two in Jibril's hands had never been seen or heard from since their capture.

Israel had demanded that signs of

life be given by Salem and Groff before it would negotiate a prisoner exchange with the PLO.

Groff told his unseen interviewer, in English, that he is being treated well, as "in a hotel. (Of course) I am a prisoner... but food, books, games, almost everything a man can have (I am getting)."

Salem said he thought he had been born in Jaffa and he and his family had then moved to the Hatikva Quarter in Tel Aviv.

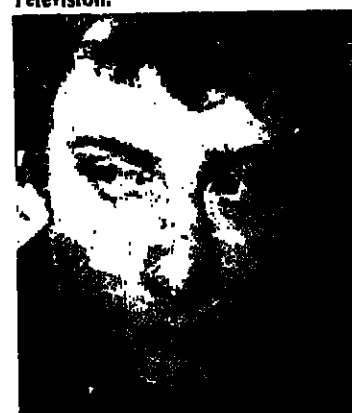
Salem said that he has received good treatment at the hands of the "Hedayun" (terrorists). "They sympathized with me," he was quoted by his translator as saying.

Both prisoners told their families "not to worry." "There are people here who love me," said Salem.

The TV quoted IDF manpower chief Aluf (major general) Moshe Nativ as saying that the PLO moves were part of a "psychological warfare" campaign against Israel. It was unclear whether he was also referring to the release of the taped interviews with the PoWs.



Israeli prisoners Nissim Salem (top) and Yosef Groff, as shown on Israel Television.



# Arab students charge bias

NAZARETH. — Israeli Arabs are protesting against university tuition policies. At a press conference in Tel Aviv last week, Mohammed Baraka, chairman of the National Union of Arab Students, said Arabs want equal tuition fees for all students (with no special discounts for those who served in the army), and lower tuition fees for everyone.

As a result of the recommendations of the Katzan Commission last year, Baraka said, tuition fees jumped from an estimated \$55,600 in 1981-82 to \$18,200 this year, which with linkage means that students will pay up to \$30,000 by the end of this school year. Many Arab students will drop out of school because they cannot pay the bills, he said.

The situation is worse for Arab students, Baraka said, because the Katzan recommendations give discounts, preferential consideration for scholarships and loan eligibility to students from development towns (no Arab village, no matter how backward, is defined as a development town) and to students from large families entitled to army veterans' benefits.

Meanwhile, chairman of the Arab

Local Council, Muhammed Ibra Nasar, said that something must be done for the many Arab physicians and engineers who cannot find work in their respective fields.

Nasar said that in his village alone, there are more than 20 physicians and engineers, mostly graduates of universities in the communist bloc, who cannot find work in a Histadrut labour federations' health service or in sophisticated plants.

Sakhnin Local Council Chairman, Jamal Tarbiya, added that some graduates from his village returned to their former universities to study another profession in a bid to find permanent jobs.

Officials dealing with Arab affairs said that the Histadrut today has over 60 clinics in Arab villages, and many of the physicians employed are Arabs. At present, however, the service does not need more physicians, either Druse or Arab. With regard to engineers, the officials say that many plants in Galilee have commercial connections with IDF and the Defence Ministry, and owners are afraid to employ Arab engineers.

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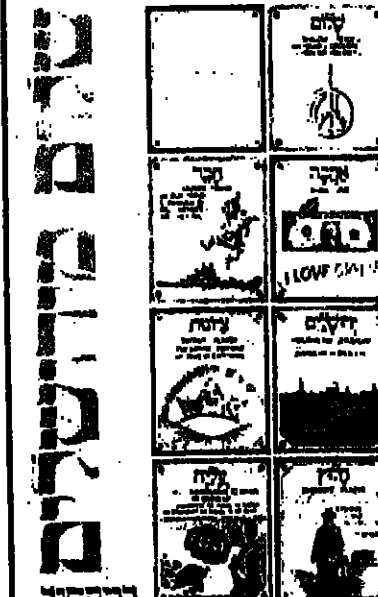
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## New president warns on violence and extremism

By JUDY SIEGEL  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Chaim Herzog, installed as Israel's sixth president last week, warned in his inaugural speech in the Knesset that the country's internal ills — physical and verbal violence, the lack of tolerance, fanatical extremism and scorn for the values of democracy — may prove more dangerous than security threats from outside.

The 64-year-old lawyer and former general, Knesset member, author and businessman delivered a 12-page address, liberally sprinkled with quotations from the Bible and Talmud, outlining the goals he will pursue during his five years in office.

Herzog noted the "paradox" that, as Israel nears acceptance in the region and normalization with its Arab neighbors, its internal disputes are increasing.

"This real enemy that we face is within us. It exists within every one of us citizens of Israel — Jews and Arabs, religious and secular, right- and left-wing, Sephardim and Ashkenazim. It is expressed in the lack of readiness to hear one's fellow man even when we don't agree with him," he said.

The new president added that the danger must be recognized, and that it must not reach the point when national unity will exist "only in the military cemetery."

Herzog told the audience, which consisted of all but four ministers and more than 100 MKs, plus hundreds of guests, that "the idea of

negotiations with Israel has turned into part of the political reality in the Middle East. Except for certain extremist states, the debate in the Arab world today centres principally on the nature of the negotiations with Israel, and less and less with the idea of negotiations themselves."

Thus, he added, "at this moment we hope we are standing before the conclusion of negotiations with another Arab state — another milestone in the path to peace."

Herzog pledged to dedicate himself, with his wife, Aura, at his side, to the battle with the "new enemy, the enemy that threatens to divide us." He pledged to do all he could to bring together Israeli Jewry and the Diaspora. He called on Jews abroad to join in the rebirth of Israel and to settle here, and called on Israelis to make living here more attractive.

The two factors that most influenced him, he disclosed, were the home of his father, the late chief rabbi Yitzhak Alkik Halevy Herzog, and his late mother, Rabbani Sara Herzog, and secondly, the Israel Defence Forces, which he helped found. Herzog praised the achievements of his predecessors at Beit Hanassi (the presidential residence) including outgoing president Yitzhak Navon, who "injected special content into the position and worked as an educating and unifying presence."

Navon earlier made his farewell address, in which he expressed thanks for the privilege of having



Yitzhak Navon (in limousine) is driven to the Knesset for the last time as president on Thursday, for his successor's inauguration.

served and of having had the opportunity to learn that the nation is "full of vitality, valour and creativity."

Navon declared his hope for better relations with Egypt, and that an agreement with Lebanon will allow the return of Israel's soldiers.

Herzog arrived in the Knesset building after inspecting a guard of honour and waving to children carrying flowers. He joined Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor in the speaker's office in order to receive Navon.

All present in the plenum chamber rose as the three men

entered, and the blasts of rams' horns echoed in the hall. The Knesset national choir, conducted by Stanley Sperber, sang two pieces based on Biblical verses. Immediately after the mixed choir completed their songs, the four Agudat Yisrael MKs hurried in, apparently after deliberately staying away from the singing of music sung during the Omer mourning period — and by women at that.

The festively dressed audience included Aura Herzog and her four children and daughter-in-law; Ofra Navon and her two children; U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; the chief rabbis, the diplomatic

corps; mayors; members of the Zionist Executive; former MKs; newspaper editors, the chief of staff, and the police inspector-general.

No simultaneous translation of the speeches or translated copies were available, forcing the foreign guests to listen for an hour without understanding a word.

Herzog quickly learned about ceremonial aspects of the job, as he and his wife, the Navons and the Savidors exited the Chagall Hall to shake the hands of 1,500 guests invited to a reception.

Foreign Ministry protocol officers left the reception following a dispute with Savidor.

## ISSUES

### Politics and medicine

By MACABEE DEAN

SHORTLY before he died a decade ago, Moshe Soroka, then head of the Histadrut labour federation's sick fund, predicted the present strike of the country's 8,500 salaried doctors.

Soroka did not pinpoint when or where, but he did state that the "politicization" of the health delivery services must one day reach a critical mass and then blow up.

"It's inevitable," he said. "For everything indicates that public or semi-socialized medicine and its doctors are on a collision course. Every system must have its own checks and balances; otherwise things must go awry."

At the time he was already suffering from the serious heart condition that would kill him; perhaps his health made him pessimistic.

but mainly political, for politics determine economics.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, and the party he represents, have a two-fold purpose in not giving in to the doctor's wage demands. One is to maintain some semblance of a national wage structure, which would collapse under the wave of wage demands that would result if the minister gave in to the doctors. Moreover, keeping the wages of doctors low will send many of them into private practice, which will weaken the Histadrut — although about one-quarter of its members belong to the Likud, it is still the political stronghold of the Alignment.

Most doctors claim that their strike is over money, but many of them would like to see the power of the Histadrut sick fund broken, and a system of private practice emerge side-by-side with socialized medicine. The Histadrut, under attack from both the government and its own doctors, has been amazingly quiet, just emitting a howl of rage now and then. It has done nothing realistic to try to solve the problem.

THE HISTADRUT apparently is sure of the loyalty of its members, and not without grounds. Ninety per cent of the 800 doctors in the Macabi sick fund (which has a system in which most, but not all, of its doctors receive patients in their homes) are working. So far, as Macabi admits, there has been "no flow of Histadrut sick fund patients to us. Israelis are conservative, and they don't make a major decision in their life, like switching sick funds, without considerable deliberation."

If the Histadrut sick fund members find they must pay \$600 (\$15) for each visit to one of the alternative treatment centres set up by the Israel Medical Association for a long period, these "conservative members" will undoubtedly think of switching, especially since they are paying monthly dues with very little benefit. There was one obvious contradiction in Soroka's ideas. Despite his belief in "scientific equipment," he still thought that the wrong students were chosen for medical schools. "We want a doctor to see his patient as a human being, not as a disease. Yet do we choose our students by the warmth of their hearts, by their humanity? No, we select them on the basis of their knowledge of chemistry and biology, and so on. If we want family doctors, we must choose students who see their future in family medicine, not in scientific research."

The solution to the present strike is Soroka's solution: setting up a health authority. A person could sign up for all the medical services; or for only a few such as tests and X-rays, seeing a doctor privately if he wishes. Or he could join only in a hospitalization scheme. But whatever, the authority must be a self-enclosed bookkeeping unit.

It will be argued that no medical set-up can function today without government help. This is simply avoiding the main issue, for government funding comes from the same source as the authority would tap, from the people. The government imposes taxes; the authority would charge dues. It is the same money, and there are no free lunches.

The writer is a member of the Jerusalem Post editorial staff.



Moshe Soroka

Soroka believed that politics was a cancer in public medicine, that allocations for public health all too often depended on the other needs of the state. "If the country needs tanks, it will take funds earmarked for medicine. And I can understand this. Tanks may keep us alive; medicine generally only tries to cure us of an ailment."

He wanted to convert the health delivery system in Israel into a sort of health authority, something like the National Insurance Institute. "But it must have its own closed book-keeping system. It must be self-supporting."

The health authority would fix physicians' salaries in accordance with its income. If the doctors demanded higher salaries, the monthly fee charged members would have to rise. The time would come when it would be cheaper to see a doctor privately than to remain a member of the health authority. Thus, the wages of staff and the monthly dues charged members would pull on each other. A system of checks and balances would be operating.

"But the best doctors would join the authority for it would have the best equipment, provide the best tests and X-rays, and so on," Soroka said. "No private doctor could compete."

NOTHING came of his idea, for implementing such a scheme would mean depriving the Histadrut of control over its sick fund, which is one of the foundations of the labour federation; and Soroka was devoted to the Histadrut.

Most Israeli's join its sick fund. Two-thirds of the dues collected for Histadrut membership go to the sick fund, the other third going for other Histadrut activities.

The root of the present strike of 8,500 doctors — 5,000 of whom work for the Histadrut's sick fund — is both political and economic,

## Marrano immigration sought

By SARAH HONIG and JUDY SIEGEL

Two Alignment Knesset Members were sent by Absorption Minister Aharon Uzin on a mission to bring a few thousand "secret Jews" in Spain and Portugal back into the Jewish fold and to Israel. It was learned last week.

Aharon Nahmas is still in the Iberian peninsula, but Rabbi Menahem Hacohen returned from Europe at mid-week. Hacohen was reluctant to speak about his and Nahmas' activities, saying he first wanted to clear the matter with the Foreign Ministry.

Hacohen told *The Jerusalem Post* that the people he has in mind "are bona fide Jews, who have never abandoned their Jewishness, only practised it in secret since the Spanish Inquisition. They are Jews like you and me and are directly descended from the victims of the Inquisition."

Hacohen said he is referring to between 3,000 and 5,000 people in a few communities.

Asked whether the people themselves are seeking contact with Israel and Jews and are striving to return to a full Jewish life, Hacohen said that "actually we were not invited or summoned by them, but by a person who knows them and suggested this."

He would not report on the results of his efforts.

After earlier denying any knowledge of the secret expedition, Minister Uzin told *The Jerusalem Post* that he has learned of the Marranos' interest in aliyah. But he said he does not know how many are involved.

A Jewish Agency official familiar with immigration matters said that efforts more than a year ago to encourage aliyah among the "secret Jews" were not successful, because the Jews hid their identity from their Catholic neighbours.

## Teachers postpone strike call

TEL AVIV — The teachers' strike threatened for Thursday last week was called off, but whether the reprieve is temporary or permanent will be determined this week.

At his meeting with leaders of the two teachers' unions (Histadrut Teachers Union and Secondary School Teachers Association), Education Minister Zevulun Hammer reported that Education and Finance Ministry officials had reached an agreement on a timetable for implementing the

ETZNI recommendations and on cost figures.

The minister asked the teachers to postpone their strike until after this week's cabinet meeting, when the issue of how to pay for the implementation of the Etni recommendations will be discussed.

The Etni Commission recommendations, which were accepted by the cabinet two years ago, provide for better pay and working conditions for teachers.

## Casualties in clash over new settlement

Jerusalem Post Staff

NABLUS — A resident of the nearby Arab village of Kafr Bidya died last week and two others were wounded during a clash between villagers and the Border Police over land being prepared for the infrastructure of Elkana Bet, a new Jewish settlement on the West Bank. A Border policeman was shot in the head and stabbed in the hand.

The Border Police said the villager died of a heart attack and not from shots they fired, but they admitted that the other two men suffered gunshot wounds.

Earlier in the week, villagers had prevented heavy mechanical equipment belonging to the Gal Development and Building Company, from entering the area, maintaining that work on the site was illegal since the 500 acres of land had never been sold. When the villagers repeated the action, Border Police were summoned.

The Nablus District Court last month had ordered that all work on the site be stopped. One of Gal's directors, Amnon Zehavi, said the orders would be respected, but work is continuing.

Zehavi told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The villagers sold the land, but they now deny this."

Pinhas Levy, chief legal officer of the Judea and Samaria civil administration, has collected material from the Nablus District Court on all the injunctions issued regarding the lands occupied by the Elkana Bet settlement.

At week's end, the court issued six more temporary injunctions barring the Gal Company from

preparing the land for the new settlement.

Meanwhile, a "secret Jewish organization" said to be "bent on taking revenge for stone-throwing attacks by Arabs" in Judea and Samaria is reported to have claimed responsibility for an attempt last week to set fire to vehicles in the West Bank town of Halhoul, near Hebron.

Israel Radio said that an anonymous caller saying he was from Irgun Hamagen (The Shield or Defender Organization) told the radio that his organization carried out the attack in response to assaults on Jewish transportation. Apparently, the arsonists were not very successful, since little damage was caused.

But Irgun Hamagen, which announced its existence for the first time just over a week ago, is said to have claimed credit for more serious attacks as well, including breaking the windows of 42 cars in Beit Jala near Bethlehem recently; an attack on four Arab vehicles between Hebron and Yatta; and the planting of a bomb at the Kazazin Mosque in Hebron last February 25, which exploded, wounding two local residents.

Judea and Samaria Jewish settlements council spokesman Yisrael Haret condemned the attacks, saying that residents must not take the law into their own hands. But he said that settler leaders know of no such group and do not believe that it really exists. Rather, various individuals are inventing names and calling the news media, he surmised.

According to the Israel Radio reporter, however, other leading figures among the settler movement would not deny that such an organization exists.

A car belonging to Jewish settlers from Elon Moreh was stoned last week by Nablus youths as it passed a school on the east side of the town. The settlers stopped the car and opened fire on the stone-throwers. There were no injuries.

Army and police units arrived shortly afterwards and detained those present for identification purposes. Thirteen youths were subsequently arrested after being identified by the settlers as the stone-throwers.

Security forces closed the school until further notice.

In another incident, youths stoned an Israeli truck near Kalandya, north of Jerusalem, breaking its windshield. No casualties were reported.

## More reservists jailed

TEL AVIV — Six reserve soldiers were court-martialed and given jail terms last week for refusing to serve in Lebanon for reasons of conscience, bringing the number of Yesh Gvul (There's a Limit) members sentenced to 41.

Among the six is Daniel Timerman — son of former Argentinian journalist Jacobo Timerman — who was given 35 days' detention. In October he was sentenced to 28 days on the same charge.

Four of the other reservists were sentenced to 35 days and the other to 25.

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# Palme's pessimism on Middle East

OLOF PALME, Sweden's prime minister, enjoys a reputation that stretches far beyond the borders of his country. He is an international figure, deeply involved with the United Nations and the Socialist International. In many ways he is in the mould of Austria's Bruno Kreisky. Their concept of neutrality is similar; they are both Socialists; and both have an affinity for the underdogs of the world. When Israel was an underdog, Palme and Kreisky both supported it almost unquestioningly. That support started to fade in 1967, became critical with Menachem Begin's accession to power in 1977, and turned to open hostility with the war in Lebanon.

During Operation Peace for Galilee, Palme likened Israel's actions to those of the Nazis and equated the Israeli invasion of Lebanon with that of Afghanistan by the Soviets. Recently he invited Yasser Arafat to Sweden as a guest of his own Social Democrat Party, the dominant force in Swedish politics. To all intents and purposes it was a state visit: the only thing missing was a 21-gun salute.

The visit aroused controversy among Swedes, for many of whom the PLO leader is still a terrorist, and the symbol of a problem they would rather theorize about than participate in. But it apparently left very little lasting impression on the people in general, who are preoccupied with the question of Soviet submarines penetrating Sweden's waters. Arafat came and went, and the only question being debated in Sweden in connection with his visit is, who is going to pay the cost of it — over a million Swedish kronor in security alone.

We asked Palme to concentrate in our interview on the Middle East in order to clarify some of the statements he has made on the Arab-Israeli problem.

**GOODMAN:** Why did you invite Arafat?

**PALME:** Well, he has been invited to so many places. I first met with him 10 years ago, you know. We believe in peaceful dialogue and we believe that the conflict in the Middle East has to be solved by dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians. We felt that by inviting Arafat we would strengthen the moderate elements in the PLO, and thus, for all the reasons I outlined above we invited him. We are not ashamed of it at all, and in fact I even think it was worthwhile.

**Do you think you had any influence on Arafat, both as an individual and in terms of getting the PLO to change its overt policies?**

**IN THE long term** I think we brought home the message that recognition of Israel is a precondition for any settlement, provided of course that Israel also recognizes the rights of the Palestinians. One single event can only have a symbolic effect. But I think that our position and that of others — and there have been many — has had an impact on the PLO over the past 10 years. We have told them that violence will never lead them to a satisfactory solution, and that political negotiations are the only possible route. I think we have had an impact.

**But Israel recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinians at Camp David. A lot has happened in 10 years.**

Hirsch Goodman, 'The Post's' Defence Correspondent, has been in Sweden on an assignment, during which he interviewed Prime Minister Olof Palme. The discussion concentrated on the Israel-Arab conflict and dealt in depth with fundamental issues.

**Don't you think the intransigent party is really the PLO? It was they, after all, who refused to grab the opportunity offered by Camp David.**

**NO, I THINK** the difficult party over the past 10 years has been the Israelis. You have to recognize the existing reality and the PLO is part of the existing reality. Today I had in this office Mr. Elias Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, and he says that he, too, is perfectly loyal to the PLO. I have been through this in Algeria and then in Vietnam, where they said they would never talk. Like the French and the FLN. But in the end there was talk. People are not an abstraction.

I am terribly critical of the PLO because of its acts in the past, which are indefensible. But it is the most representative organization of the Palestinian people. I remember having endless discussions with the late Yigal Allon, whom I liked very much as a person. He spoke of the Burgermeisters, the mayors on the West Bank being the basis of the Allon plan. But they all remained loyal to the PLO.

**Perhaps they don't want to land up the same way as Ismail Sartawi (the PLO "moderate" murdered by Arab terrorists in Portugal last month).**

**YES, BUT** you never know.

**It's obvious from the invitation to Arafat that Sweden would like some type of mediating role. Would you counsel inviting Prime Minister Begin?**

**WE'LL.....** our contacts are with the Labour Party. But I would invite any representative of Israel, provided there was any opening, if there was any hope. Basically, I am terribly worried about the situation, not because of Lebanon but because of the West Bank. After all, that is now the fundamental issue. So I would be very happy to invite an Israeli representative, but only if I could see an opening.

**You don't think that perhaps an invitation and conversations could lead to an opening, rather than an opening being a prior condition to an invitation?**

**OUR DISCUSSIONS** with the Labour Party have been endless. But it seems that the only ones who can speak to the Israeli government are the Americans. They are the only ones who have any influence.

**Don't you think Camp David was a viable framework for discussion which was not supported by the European community or yourself? Don't you think your lack of support led to yet another missed opportunity?**

**WELL, WE FAVOURED** Sadat's plan and the Camp David agreement as far as it pertained to Egypt. We felt it was too vague on the issue of autonomy for the Palestinians. However, the PLO was probably mistaken in its very strong reaction to it. But afterwards what happened was the physical, de facto annexation of the West Bank.

**That is what has happened and I**

**just can't see where it will lead to.** You will either have to expel two million Palestinians or have to create a society that is going to be similar to South Africa, or other states like it, where part of the population are going to be second- or third-class citizens.

I don't think it is understood in Israel the sorrow we feel. So many of us were really mixed with this tremendous sympathy for Israel. People breaking land, finding a home for a persecuted people. And then we find this country putting itself in an absolutely impossible position.



Olof Palme... "the difficult party over the past 10 years has been Israel."

**You don't feel the world's attitude toward what Israel does is wrong, coupled with the loss of credibility of the U.N. that you take so seriously, is a central factor in moulding Israel's behaviour? What about the Zionists' racism resolution, for example?**

**THE DAY AFTER** that resolution I condemned it in the UN. You know that until 1967 we supported every action that Israel took almost automatically and fully, apart from a minor disruption in 1956, when our argument was mainly with the Allies. But we basically always supported Israel. The first question marks came, then, in 1967, when we began to discover the Palestinian issue in its entirety.

We had endless arguments lasting for hours and hours with Golda Meir, whom I admired and respected. This is your golden opportunity, we said, to create peace. You are in a position of tremendous strength, now is the chance. So you see, it is not only the PLO that has missed opportunities. You have missed many of your own.

**Yes, perhaps that is so, but today those who want dialogue feel tremendous frustration. On the one hand, the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people, but is incapable of translating anything into political demands. Just this month it rejected Hussein's initiative. And in the interim, irreversible facts are being created by Israel on the West Bank. When you spoke to Arafat did he not understand that he too had to face reality?**

**ONE PERSON** whom I had a long conversation with in the next room, Sartawi, was perfectly aware of exactly the same and accepted that both parties were wasting opportunities, both the PLO and the Israeli government. He knew that in a few months it will be too late. And therefore I see nothing but bad things happening.

**You have said privately that you believe Arafat will recognize Israel's right to exist. Do you really think he will?**

**THIS IS A** very stupid position they have, because they think that withholding recognition is a negotiating card. If anything, it strengthens the hardliners in the Israeli government. It is a totally useless position not to recognize Israel.

**Do you have any indication that they are going to change it?**

**WHAT THEY SAY** is that, even if they do recognize Israel, "the Israeli government has told us that they will not recognize us," so they feel that such a gesture will be useless. And then, of course, they are probably afraid of their own rank and file, their lives and so on and so forth. So why take the risk if you are told beforehand that the risk is not worth taking?

**That's the type of argument that you hear. I think it is wrong, but it is difficult to judge people who are obviously leading very risky lives.**

**So how do you see the future, and what role do you think Sweden could play in ending this impasse?**

**I DON'T KNOW.** I really do not know. We have been involved in this every year that Israel has been in existence. There is nothing terribly new now. We have been in Israel since the first day, with troops and peace-keepers. And we have tried to do something, and will continue to try always. But I am very pessimistic. I just see no hope. Perhaps Shultz can do something on Lebanon, but this will only cover up what is happening on the West Bank.

**You don't think support for moderate elements in Israel by a country like yours could facilitate a solution, rather than condemning Israel as a society as you did in your speeches during the war in Lebanon?**

**YES, BUT** I did not condemn Israel. I condemned the invasion as such. I have condemned every invasion of that kind. I mean, we are in that now with the Soviets and these submarines. Just look at the strength of our reaction. This is at the heart of Swedish policy: never allow your territory to be invaded. I had horrible quarrels with the Americans over Cambodia; we could never condone such things. But this is only one aspect. They [the Israelis] broke so many of the basic conventions of the UN. But I never condemned Israel as a society. I never do.

**But in a speech to the trade union organization, on July 1 last year there was a clear comparison of Israel's actions in Lebanon to those of the Nazis.**

**I DID ONE THING** one probably should not do. I was emotional for 10 seconds. I only said one thing, really; that when I was very young, one of the most impressive pictures of my youth was pictures of Jews in the Ghetto. I was 16 or 17 at the time, and these created — well, what can I say, a type of schmerz that I have carried with me ever

since. But when I saw the pictures of the Lebanese children suffering from the bombings, my recollections went back to the pictures. I did not say that this was the same, I reflected a personal emotion. I don't understand why this led to resolutions against me being taken in the Israeli parliament.

**WHAT ABOUT** your comparing the invasion of Lebanon with the invasion of Afghanistan? Afghanistan wasn't guilty of any aggression against the Soviet Union, but one can understand that Katyusha rockets aimed at Israel from Lebanon had ultimately to lead to some reaction.

**THE POINT WAS** at the time that the PLO had not for one entire year committed any acts from Lebanon. It was clear that the minute they did, Israel would strike immediately. We told them, "Please refrain from any action. If you want a political solution you have to be serious," and actually this is what they did. There were no incidents over the border, though there were incidents abroad. But there was no proportion between these and Israel's response.

**Is there no way Sweden can work to make the UN a more credible institution rather than the object of derision it now is?**

**THAT IS WHAT** I hold against Israel. Despite the resolutions coming out of the UN, you should attack the nations making those resolutions. Not the organization. Israel is a creation of the UN in many respects. On the positive side, I must say that the special commission that I chaired has just now come up with several proposals to make the organization stronger and more effective in mediating Third World conflicts. The Nordic countries are working on this now.

**You were named by the secretary-general to mediate the Iraq-Iran war on behalf of the UN. I hear a resounding silence....**

**FOR A VERY GOOD** reason. I have been there a great number of times. We have to establish confidence with both parties. But the time is not yet ripe for peace. There has not existed sufficient will by either of the parties to end the war. I have made endless efforts to achieve peace, but thus far I have failed. I won't go there unless I have a chance to establish peace, and thus I just follow it day by day.

**But three million people are homeless. The Iraqis are using ground-to-ground rockets against civilian populations. And we hear nothing, either from you or from the UN. Aren't you guilty of a double standard? Israel is readily condemned, and here nothing is said.**

**I SAY EVERY DAY** what I think. This has led to terrible suffering both on the battlefield and for the people. They should be using their tremendous resources to be rebuilding their territories, and not wasting them on the battlefield. They are stalemated. But I cannot cast blame on anyone.

**I think** one should look at the world press. They should certainly pay more attention to this matter. They're too busy with us....

**WELL, I WONDER.** The Israelis are so very, very sensitive, they think that they are the focus of too much attention. What I think they

## OPINION

NOW THAT an agreement with Lebanon seems to be within reach, the scene of intense diplomatic activity is going to shift to Damascus. How will Syria and its Soviet ally act? Past experience indicates that there is little ground for believing that tough President Hafez Assad will easily succumb to the charms of urbane Secretary Shultz. The American mediators will have to burn quite a lot of aviation fuel, until a glimmer of light will become visible, if at all, at the end of the long tunnel.

Israel has become so used to the idea that third party mediation is inevitable that it has discarded the idea of seeking openings for direct dialogue. Yet in the early stages of this country's stalemate, there had been direct contacts between the representatives of Syria and Israel on the highest level, before the coup d'état in Damascus in 1948 and after it, with some of the successive Syrian military rulers — however surprising this may sound today.

More recently, in 1976, when Syrian forces entered Lebanon, the president of Syria saw to it that Israel should be informed of his intentions. This writer happened to be the recipient of Assad's message, transmitted to him by King Hussein. It was meant to reassure Israel that the objective of Syria's military intervention was to put an end to the savage PLO attacks on the Christians. Moreover, Assad promised to respect scrupulously a line — later to be known as the "red line" — in Southern Lebanon, which his forces would not cross.

Israel accepted this assurance under certain conditions, and consequently the Syrian army turned its guns on Arafat's gangs. After having given a thorough thrashing to the PLO, Syria joined forces with anti-Christian groupings, in order to remain the arbiter of the situation in Lebanon. Damascus, however, adhered strictly to its undertaking, not only by respecting the red line in Southern Lebanon, but also by preventing terrorist activity against Israel from the territory under its direct military control.

Syria carefully refrained from intervening during the Litani Operation, when Israeli forces operated in close proximity to theirs. Of course, Syria's restraint was not motivated by peaceful intentions, but by a sound sense of self-protection. If Assad needed a reminder to act carefully, the IDF provided one, and forcefully so, in the Bekaa Valley in June last year.

WHEN THAT happened, the Soviet Union was quick to remind Israel of its stake in protecting Syria. Moscow's warning of June 14 was sent to Jerusalem via Washington. It arrived here with a presidential covering letter, endorsing the Soviet position.

(Continued from preceding page.)

should be criticized for are the settlements. Agreement in Lebanon will come sooner or later. But the settlements, they are the danger.

**And not the PLO's inability to enter into a political dialogue?**

**YES, THAT IS** dangerous. I mean, the organization is too weak. On the other hand, it has never been tested really. It has never been at the negotiating table, and the only test is at the negotiating table. Be able to make a deal and hold by it. So far they have never been in that position. They are only told that they will not be negotiated with and even if they do they will not get anything.

**You really think they would negotiate?**

(Continued on next page.)

## Syria: Dangers and hopes

By GIDEON RAFAEL

### Dry Bones

HOW DOES IT WITH LEBANON?

WELL SIRE, THERE'S GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT SYRIA SUPPORTS THE TERRITORIAL INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON.

AND THE BAD NEWS?

THEY'RE WILLING TO TAKE OVER EVERY INCH OF THE COUNTRY TO DO IT.

AND THE BAD NEWS?

THEY'RE WILLING TO TAKE OVER EVERY INCH OF THE COUNTRY TO DO IT.

AND THE BAD NEWS?

THEY'RE WILLING TO TAKE OVER EVERY INCH OF THE COUNTRY TO DO IT.

ing the Soviet warning and insisting on the immediate cessation of Israeli operations against Syrian forces. It is completely erroneous to assert that the Soviet Union was indifferent and uninvolved when the war in Lebanon threatened Syria; nor did the U.S. remain aloof.

It would be critically irresponsible to dismiss the possibility of a renewed flare-up between Syria and Israel. Everything must be done to prevent it. The two super-powers must make their stand unequivocally clear to their respective partners. A new war would be disastrous not only for the two countries directly involved, but also no less dangerously for their two mighty allies.

Whether the Soviet Union is in a mood to gamble and to provoke a test of strength, nobody can say, except the members of one of the world's most powerful and secretive societies: the grey men of the Politburo in the Kremlin.

BEYOND that first step, Israel would be well-advised to explore new ways for an accommodation with Syria. Though there are no affinities between the two countries, there do exist mutual interests and concerns, which may induce them

in view of the existing tension, the first thing to do — a long overdue step to be done now — is to separate the Syrian and Israeli forces confronting each other along a highly sensitive front. Any wrong move, a mistaken assessment, a terrorist raid or even an earth-moving tractor working in front of the forward positions, can detonate the powder keg. Whatever the outcome of negotiations with Syria on the over-all evacuation of all forces from Lebanon, the present danger calls for an urgent partial arrangement for the separation of forces.

On his ark, he pairs the dove with the hawk, sending them off periodically to scout for firm ground and safe anchorage. If he is not aware by now that hitching his fortunes to Arafat's wobbly wagon will not advance him and his people one inch on the road to peace and the recovery of lands he lost when

to take a new look at the dilemma affecting them both.

A war, even with direct Soviet involvement — an eventuality not to be disregarded — would lead to Syria's loss of independence as the result of occupation, not by Israel but by the Soviet Union. Saved by Soviet arms, Syria would soon become a Soviet dependency, a kind of Poland in the Middle East. Can that be a desirable prospect for a fiercely nationalistic people like the Syrians? Certainly not.

Though reason is a commodity in short supply in this area, fear is abundant. It was fear of a confrontation with Israel that moved President Assad in 1976 to seek an accommodation with it. Now when Syria is wrangling with the problem of evacuation and the possibility of a renewal of war, and the consequences of Soviet involvement, an understanding with Israel may alleviate the gravity of its decisions. As an understanding with Israel safeguarded the entry of Syrian forces into Lebanon, an arrangement with Israel may facilitate their exit now.

Syria and Israel have legitimate security concerns in Lebanon. Israel needs a safe and tranquil Southern Lebanon to protect its northern border. Syria seeks a co-operative Lebanon, to protect Damascus from being outflanked through the Bekaa Valley. And Lebanon needs, above all, calm and stability to protect its independence. This it could achieve by seeking guarantees from its neighbours to refrain from any intervention into its domestic affairs after the evacuation of all foreign forces from its territory.

Lebanon might aspire to a status similar to that of Austria, protected against the conflicting ambitions of its neighbours, while accommodating their respective security concerns. If Israel, Syria and Lebanon could reach such an understanding, then the evacuation of foreign forces may be not just an interlude, but perhaps the prelude to the eventual inclusion of Syria and Lebanon in the peace process.

ISRAEL'S concerns are not confined to its northern adversary alone. Relations with its neighbour to the east also call for sustained attention. King Hussein is the great survivor on the fast-spinning oriental turntable. He is a kind of modern political Noah, skillfully navigating the great Middle Eastern flood.

On his ark, he pairs the dove with the hawk, sending them off periodically to scout for firm ground and safe anchorage. If he is not aware by now that hitching his fortunes to Arafat's wobbly wagon will not advance him and his people one inch on the road to peace and the recovery of lands he lost when



Syria's Assad

he joined the war against Israel in 1967, then nothing will enlighten him. Arafat might drag him into a new disaster, where he might lose his remaining land.

The king cannot fail to realize that the present juncture perhaps offers an irrefragable opportunity for a new departure. He has halted repeatedly at the threshold of the negotiation chamber. Neither surreptitious meetings nor occasional reassuring messages can serve as substitutes for negotiations between governments.

The Camp David Accords provide a solid basis for such negotiations. In this agreement, Israel committed itself: "to implement in full Resolution 242 in all its parts and provisions; to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people; to support the establishment of a self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza; to participate with Jordanian forces to assure the security of the borders; and to determine by the end of a transitional period of five years the final status of the territories in negotiations conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the elected representatives of the West Bank and Gaza; and finally to conclude a peace treaty with Jordan."

ARE THERE any examples in diplomatic history in which a state subjected to more than 30 years of warfare, from which it emerged victorious, accepted voluntarily — in advance of negotiations — such a wide range of obligations?

It is not the lack of preliminary commitments that prevents the opening of the negotiations, but the absence of a Jordanian decision to enter them. This then is King Hussein's choice.

Opinion in Israel is split on the nature of a solution for the outstanding problems with Jordan but the country is united in its unconditional readiness to enter into negotiations with King Hussein.

The writer is a former director-general of the Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the UN and Britain.

THERE HAS BEEN change. In 10 years they have come a long way. I mean, 10 years ago Arafat's speeches were fantasy; they are now going toward recognizing the realities. The reality is that Israel is there and Israel will stay there. The most they can hope for is a small Palestinian state that is the most they can hope for and the price will be recognition of Israel. They are frustrated with the Arabs, and they have come to realize that they are operating within very narrow margins. Thus I see a great change in the PLO. Whether this is enough, I just don't know.

Over the same period, the Israelis have moved away further in the other direction. I must admit, however, that when I met with

Arafat he stopped short of agreeing to recognize Israel. He would not take that final step.

**It was Golda, whom you admired, who said there were no Palestinians, and it was Golda who rejected Nahum Goldmann's peace initiative with Egypt. Begin recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and made peace with Egypt. How do you explain it?**

**I DON'T KNOW.** We can only hope that he will now go one step more forward.

**Are you prepared to accept a role in facilitating that step?**

**YES, THERE WAS** only one sensible way of going about it. We will do anything.



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**PEOPLE**

YOU CAN'T cross the street in New York without seeing a familiar face. The Big Apple is teeming with Israeli politicians. Early last week, there were no fewer than six cabinet ministers — a quarter of the government — in town. That's in addition to 10 Knesset members passing through since Independence Day. The six ministers are Deputy Premier David Levy, Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patti, Tourism Minister Avraham Shari, Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori, Economic Coordination Minister Yacov Meridor and Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon. Interior Minister Yosef Burg is due here shortly. Government Secretary Dan Meridor was here on a speaking tour.

The bevy of ministers has been staying at the Regency Hotel, one of Manhattan's plushest hostels, costing \$350 a day. Then there's \$300 a day for renting a limousine, and the cost of an entourage and security guards.

Levy's tab was picked up by the organizers of the "1983 Salute to Israel" parade. He was accompanied only by his wife, in comparison with Sharon's party of four, which included aide Uri Dan, who's been trying to promote his idol on the media here to soften up his savage image. Sharon and his entourage's bill is being paid by Eimuni, the Mizrahi women's organization and Israel Bonds, while the other junkies are paid for by the Israeli taxpayer.

Shari is officially here to encourage American tourism to the Holy Land, and his Liberal Party ally-rival Patti to explore ways of encouraging exports.

Both Zipori and Meridor were here on unspecified ministry business.

**LEVY'S MISSION** — everything considered — has been fairly successful, although his total lack of English has impeded communication with local audiences. For his briefings of top media people from *Newsweek*, *The Wall Street Journal* and *The New York Times*, Consul-General Naftali Lavie and his deputy, Uri Bar-Ner, took on translators' duties between them.

At the Friday night dinner at the latter's Upper East Side home, Levy told me of encountering echoes of his biography serialization in *The Post's* International Edition. The deputy premier turned out to be a sparkling raconteur in Hebrew and French.

Lavie and his wife Joan upheld their reputations as perfect *glatt* kosher hosts. I understand that he is one of the first Israeli diplomats assigned to New York to have won his way so quickly to the hearts of the community, partly because they are an observant couple. He is said to be more outgoing than another synagogue-attending diplomat, Ambassador to the UN Yehuda Blum, whose princess is made up for by the warmth of his wife Maria.

Levy stood between Blum and Lavie on the VIP stand at HNH Avenue at 69th Street for the "Salute to Israel" parade.

His speech in Hebrew and its translation were muffled by the noise of the parade and people missed his reference to the need for close Israel-U.S. ties, seen as countering Arik Sharon's anti-American barage.

The Israelis were flanked by serious rows of local politicians, with helicopter Mayor Ed Koch informing the crowd. "I'm the guy without the jacket," the deputy premier is the guy wearing his.

# Tasting the Big Apple

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal in New York



Meir Shlitz

David Levy

THE PLETHORA of ministers has overburdened our people here. Economic Minister Israel Piekler had to rush back from the West Coast, where he accompanied Finance Minister Aridor, in time to act as escort and guide for Patti to California and back again to Florida. It seems that much of the work of this hitherto anonymous Tel Aviv lawyer — and that of economic mission spokesman Uri Oren is providing entertainment for visiting Likudniks.

Former newsmen Oren got his well-paid job as part of the La'am chunk of the Likud patronage but now he has started paying dues to Herut, and he told me that his one-and-a-half-year term is to be extended for another 18 months. He farmed out the public relations for both Aridor and Levy to local PR man Dick Cohen, who works from time to time for the Presidents' Conference and the UJA. The results were meagre — certainly in Aridor's case. Israeli pressmen here told me that the Oren-Cohen outfit offered them all-expenses-paid trips from Washington to New York to cover ministerial press conferences. Who's footing that bill? No one was ready to say.

**THE UNSTOPPABLE** Arik is certainly the favourite hero of the yordim, whose New York Journal *Israel Shalom* laments his fall weekly. After the Kahan Commission issued its report, it carried full-page ads by Arik supporters demanding that "our hero not become a victim of a leftist conspiracy."

But Israel Bonds is only holding closed meetings for him in such centres as Boston, Miami and Newark. They plan to hold bigger meetings for Yitzhak Rabin late in May.

Plans are well under way at Israel Bonds head office for the international tribute to its general chairman Sam Rothberg, honouring his 40 years' service to Israel and the Jewish people. The Waldorf-Astoria banquet in mid-June is being given jointly by the bonds and the Hebrew University, whose board of governors Rothberg chaired for 13 years until 1981. The dinner committee chairman is Jack D. Weller, who has announced that leaders for world Jewry will be flying in for the occasion. Among the patrons of the event are former President Yitzhak Navon, President Chaim Herzog and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

**VISITING** Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky caused ripples here by

predicting the impending suspension of "rights" to any returning Israeli. He stayed over from the Holocaust survivors' confab in Washington for the officially given reason of organizing a convention of former Nazi underground fighters in Jerusalem in October. Question asked: Is that the job of a deputy minister?

Another deputy minister (Labour and Social Services) Benzion Rubi is also here on some unspecified mission, and he's been staying with relatives. Within the past few weeks the following MKs flooded this town: Herut's Ronnie Milo, Tzvi's Gela Cohen, Liberal Pinhas Goldstein, Agudat Yisrael's rival faction MKs Shlomo Lorincz and Avraham Shapira, plus Labour's Arye Nehemkin, Tamar Eshel, Michael Bar-Zohar and Abba Eban. American Jewry still worships Eban's speechifying, though I'm told that his Public Broadcasting Service TV series, *The Jewish Contribution to Civilization*, has run into serious difficulties.

**RETURNING HOME** to Jerusalem are Ya'acov Annon and his wife Portia, after five years building up the American Friends of Ben-Gurion University, of which he is vice-president.

Last year's highlight was their dinner honouring actress Jane Fonda, and this year's guest speaker will be Senator Edward Kennedy, who's a frequent speaker for B-G University dinners. Annon told me, "I'm told that Baron Guy de Rothschild, who moved here following President Francois Mitterrand's bank nationalization programme, is thinking of getting involved in Tel Aviv University affairs. The university's American Friends committee has been rescued from its hitherto moribund state by its new president, Herb Friedman, a former UJA executive."

**ANOTHER** active group of fund-raisers is the American committee for the Sha'arei Zedek Hospital, whose women's committee president, Erica Jesselson (wife of oil and banking magnate Ludwig Jesselson) has hit on the novel idea of raising money with a dinner on board the Queen Elizabeth II. This will honour the only Jewish woman rancher anywhere, Irene Stern of Southern Texas, fashion designer Pauline Triger and Eugenia Zukerman, who is a flautist and a CBS music commentator, as well as being the wife of maestro Pinchas Zukerman.

**DEPARTMENT OF CHANGE.** Max Hersh reportedly is due to step down in June from his long-held post as chairman of the Jewish Agency's Board of Governors. I've been told that none other than Agency/WZO chairman Arye L. Duzin made a flying visit to the States just to implore the 75-year-old Fisher to stay on. Fisher, you'll recall, was once the Jewish confidant of republican presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

Among those reportedly itching to step into Fisher's shoes is Jerrold (Chuck) Hoffberger of Baltimore, a prominent — and often controversial — leader of the United Jewish Appeal. Agency people still recall Hoffberger's 1981 crossing of verbal swords with Spanish Keren Hayesod leader Maurice Hatchwell Toledo at a session of the Agency Assembly.

Also on the UJA front, there's talk that veteran executive vice-president Irving Bernstein is about to leave his post as the top professional in the nationwide fund-raising organization.

**VISITING** Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky caused ripples here by

**FEATURES**



A 'partly renovated' house in Jerusalem's Yemin Moshe Quarter (left) has 'a spectacular view of the Old City' (right)

WE HAVE MANY a thriving Hypermarket where tomatoes and imported peanut butter may be purchased, still priced in shekalam, or sheqalam as they are called in newly minted Aridomoney. We also have a wondrous market in houses, whose prices are more appropriately quoted in dollars, or *dollarim* as they are called locally, and whose digits easily surpass those of the housing market elsewhere in dolarland.

You might, for instance, wish to snap up the seven-room townhouse listed recently in *The Jerusalem Post* for sale in the Yemin Moshe Quarter. It is "partly renovated," whatever that may indicate, and there's "convenient parking," also a relative concept. The only really colourful part of the sales prose offers a "spectacular view of the Old City." The price has been rounded off at \$395,000.

But why coop yourself and your loved ones up in this townhouse when, for \$45,000 less you can own 1,350 dunams — 350 acres (partly open fields, partly in sugarcane and partly in pine trees) surrounding a colonial farmhouse with four bedrooms, dining room with slate floor, large living room with antique Delft tiles surrounding fireplace, den, office, country kitchen with antique cast-iron wood stove plus oil, wood and electric heating. You also get a pagoda in the centre of the property with brick fireplace, and a great big four-storey barn "in excellent condition with new wiring." None of that "partly renovated" business. What you will see is, to be sure,

## 'Bargains' in villas

By HELGA DUDMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

not the Eternal City but rather a "spectacular view of majestic White and Green Mountains and Vermont's rolling hills and villages."

True, you will have to endure the three-hour drive to Boston and the six hours to New York; but then it's only a little more by air to Jerusalem, and think how many trips you will be able to enjoy with the \$45,000 you save, since that is the difference between the Yemin Moshe attraction and your Colonial farmhouse, going for just \$350,000. You save; and you may then be called by the no longer opprobrious term, "an Israeli who now makes his home in North-east Vermont."

**SHOULD** THIS somehow fail to appeal, then you might consider "The Charm of Yesteryear with the Conveniences of Today," in a Georgian Colonial in New Hampshire, which gets you two rooms more than the Yemin Moshe townhouse and costs \$110,000 less. You get, "Five nature-filled acres close to country club and ski areas; nine elegant rooms including spacious kitchen with micro-wave, Jenn air grill (?), glazed Mexican tile floor and beamed ceilings; 4 charming bedrooms, 3½ baths, swimming pool and many other fine features."

These and other mouth-watering details come from the real estate ads at the back of a recent

copy of *The New York Times Magazine*, where recent prices remain recent because of the ludicrously low American inflation rate.

Before you rush out and slap down your U.S. currency for a duplex in Jerusalem's Talbich neighbourhood with roof-garden, going for "first offer over \$500,000... except Shabbat" — pause.

You can save \$50,000 if, instead, you decide to buy a "country paradise with every imaginable amenity" just one hour from New York City, plus a 14-room estate in Central Ireland set on 12 dunams of "lush emerald green complete with stables."

Yes, dear customer, these two ads, questions together set you back 5 per cent of a million dollars (or approximately two million shekalam, if I have the zeros right) less than that Talbich Duplex with roof-garden.

Here's how the package-deal works. It's \$450,000 for both, of which \$300,000 goes to buy you a Tudor paradise one hour from New York City, with another mere \$150,000 for the Irish connection. Near New York, you get this "Custom-built English Tudor, in-

cluding raised panelling... Enclosed solarium-style breakfast room adjoining magnificent kitchen on redwood deck for breathtaking view." Master bedroom suite featuring extra-large bath with sunken whirlpool shower...

I cut these delights short, because *The New York Times* sales copy is so much more mouthwatering than our staid Israeli style: for your half-million buckeroos in Jerusalem, you are promised, starkly, "Views. Eight rooms. Move-in condition. Direct from owner."

Now to the Irish connection which is thrown into the bargain. The 14-room Georgian-style mansion has a "centre hallway separating tea room from drawing room; 5 fireplaces, winding mahogany stairway to 5 large bedrooms..." Etcetera.

**STILL DISSATISFIED?** Then here's another, from our attractive list of alternative culture housing. Instead of deciding on "exclusive villa in Sayvon on large plot, from \$650,000 (and I do think that for \$650,000 one is entitled to somewhat higher-grade prose) you might consider saving nearly 10 per cent or \$60,000, and joining the Jewish community in Jacksonville, Florida.

Here, in a "Majestic Southern Colonial Mansion on the St. Johns River," you could rough it in "5

bedrooms, 5½ baths, lavish marble master bath with Jacuzzi whirlpool, 4 fireplaces, dramatic circular breakfast room overlooking water; Polla windows (what they?), exquisite woodwork details; 3 car garage."

This "ultimate in luxury" is yours for just \$590,000, which beats Sayvon at \$650,000.

And now, if all this has fallen on deaf ears and you are still determined to have a toe-hold in Israel, or if you are looking for a roof for your newly married children, or if you are just brave enough to reduce your standard of living, you can always settle for an exclusive yet bargain-priced (at \$350,000) villa in the Sayvon of your forefathers.

You will have the fun of babbling about your culture shock, and you will have the invigorating experience of actually *living* Israel's challenges, ideological and inflationary. Best of all, you will join us in observing at close hand this country's unique *Wirtschaftswunder*, or economic miracle, which manifests itself in so many ways, not the least of which are the housing ads.

The real estate bargains are, of course, in Judea and Samaria. Dollar for dollar, nothing in Ireland or New Hampshire can touch them. Or perhaps those distant spots are on the other side of an unmentionable Green Line somewhere beyond New York City?

But unlike Judea and Samaria, they are hardly a short commute to the main branch of your favourite bank.

## A friend indeed

By HAIM SHAPIRO / Jerusalem Post Reporter



Mel and Sheila Jaffee, flanked by Aharon Yariv (left) and Haim Ben-Shohar, at the dedication of the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies.

Nor, he adds, have the Friends of Tel Aviv University, which has some 600 members, taken money away from other charities. "Most of it is new money," he says. The money comes from people who had

not given at all before.

Another link is that the community has 20 students at Tel Aviv University's medical school, which, he says, is one of the best in the world. The students from California have their courses in English and intend to return to the U.S. to practise.

At the same time, the university has benefitted, from trusts and legacies and the establishment of academic chairs. Jaffee says much of the credit for this is due to the university's liaison official, Raya Talil. Talil says: "He dragged the community along with him."

**AS FOR THE** Centre for Strategic Studies, he was first impressed with its head, Ahuf (res.) Aharon Yariv, whose credibility, Jaffee says, is well known both in and out of Israel. The centre produces factual and independent thinking, he said, something that he believes is the product in the best interest of Israel, something that can contribute both to the country's security and to its economic well-being.

Practising what he preaches, Jaffee believes that people should know where their money is going, whether they give \$500 or \$1m.

In fact, he muses, it's often harder for the man who gives \$500 than for the man who gives \$1 million.



WHICH BOOK about Israel would you give to a Christian friend coming to visit here for the first time? *Israel for Christians: Understanding Modern Israel* by A. James Rudin and *This Year in Jerusalem* by Kenneth Cragg are two good possibilities; both are recent releases which introduce Israel well from different perspectives.

Rudin's book, published in January this year, is a fine example of Jewish and Christian cooperation: Rudin is a rabbi on the staff of the American Jewish Committee, while the publisher is the Lutheran-owned Fortress Press. Cragg, who was formerly assistant Anglican bishop in Jerusalem, is a well-known writer and lecturer on Islam. His new paperback was published by London's Darton, Longman & Todd.

Against the backdrop of a summary of the history of the State of Israel, Rudin seeks to give honest answers to questions most frequently asked by Christians.

Why is there an Israel? Zionism's "basic goal of re-establishing and maintaining an independent and secure Jewish state in the land of Israel remains unchanged," writes Rudin. "A Jewish state can be best understood as 'the state of the Jewish people' — the one country in the world whose national life is shaped by unique Jewish values based on historic and religious ex-

## Middle East perspectives

### CHRISTIAN COMMENT Oikoumenikos

perience...A cruel history has taught the Jewish people that the goal of determining one's national destiny can only be achieved in a state of their own."

Does this imply that Judaism is the established state religion of Israel? Rudin replies: "Although Judaism is the religion of the overwhelming majority of the country's citizens, it is not the established state religion... an important debate is going on within Israel regarding the role of Judaism in the society... Israel remains a nation of religious diversity and pluralism."

HOW ABOUT the Arabs? They form 15 per cent of the total Israeli population, and over a million more live under Israeli rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. There are also refugees in neighbouring Arab countries and those living in their diaspora. Rudin endeavours to present a balanced and honest approach to the refugee problem amidst the volumes of claims and counter-claims.

Of special interest is the section dealing with the future of the administered territories.

"Increasingly," writes Rudin, "many thoughtful Israelis are deeply concerned about the possible

negative effects that the prolonged occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip may have upon the national character of the Jewish state."

Is there a role Christians can play in seeking an enduring peace in the Middle East? Rudin's positive response is clearly spelled out:

"Christians should recognize that the core problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Arab world's almost total unwillingness to accept a permanent, secure, and independent Jewish state in the Middle East (Egypt excepted)... Christians should demand that the PLO publicly spell out what its stated goals really mean... Christians also need to be extremely careful that they do not employ a 'double standard' when they judge Israeli actions and policies... Like every other state, Israel is imperfect in many areas of its national life, and as a democracy it readily acknowledges its shortcomings. But when Christians unfairly single out the Jewish state alone in the Middle East for criticism, they weaken the

professed Christian concern for justice and equity."

HOW DOES Kenneth Cragg deal with these same issues? "Achievement" is Cragg's summary for what Zionism has accomplished in the creation of Israel as a Jewish homeland.

"Yet few great historical accomplishments," Cragg continues, "have caused so much strife and disagreement." He feels that "tragedy" is the only fitting description for what has happened to Palestinian Arabs.

WHAT SHOULD be the Christian response to Jewish particularity? Cragg distinguishes between respect for identity and a rejection of any assertion of uniqueness which views others as inherently inferior. He recognizes "the inward reality of Judaism and Jewish self-understanding. The deep continuity of the Jewish faith and of Torah loyalty will command his sensitive respect and a desire to do justice to its whole significance."

But, lest this lead to arbitrariness between peoples, he warns, "It is no longer possible to believe in divinely-given specialness which admits the inferiorization of any

human group or race or culture, or which warrants the pleading of divine authority against the moral rule of love."

"Both Israel and the Arabs are in urgent need of perspectives on themselves from outside themselves," he asserts. Yet he acknowledges the danger of presumption by outsiders who can easily afford "to be generous with other people's sorrows or commend a vision where they do not bear the pain."

Is there a way, Cragg asks, to turn the suffering of the past (on both sides) into the material of redemption?

"What might it mean for the Palestinian spirit to reconcile to Israel's reality?" Against the dominant notes struck in most Moslem declarations, Cragg wonders if the Palestinian vocation could be "an acceptance of the history as an experience of suffering which cannot be reversed."

The challenge to the Jewish people, who have known centuries of discrimination and worse in the gentle world, may be to recognize the reality of Palestinian suffering and maintain a sensitive conscience amidst understandable security needs.

These brief excerpts are indicative of the fact that both Rudin and Cragg are well worth reading.

## BOOKS

I MAY as well admit to having a strong bias in favour of Chaim Raphael, not only on the strength of his remarkable output of excellent Jewish books but also because he was once Cowley Lecturer in Post-Biblical Hebrew at Oxford, where I had more than a nodding acquaintance with two of his successors, Chaim Rabin and David Patterson. They have all made their mark in contemporary Hebrew scholarship, but Chaim Raphael is surely one of the most brilliant and versatile writers on Jewish culture that Anglo-Jewry has ever produced.

Since 1967, he has published a series of lively, stimulating and thoughtful works, including *The Walls of Jerusalem, A Feast of History*, and, most recently, *Encounters with the Jewish People*. Commingled in each of these are broad and profound learning, original insights, a fine narrative style and much evidence of the writer's own solid roots in Jewish life and Jewish values. Still busily engaged in research and writing at the age of 75, with a distinguished British civil service (Foreign Office and Treasury) record as well as two academic careers and half a dozen detective thrillers to his credit, Chaim Raphael is one to be admired and envied.

In *The Springs of Jewish Life*, which unlike so much familiar historiography is not an almost unrelieved tale of woe but virtually "a cheerful look at the Jews," Raphael sets out to find the answers to two questions: Where do the Jews get their will to live, defying every attempt to destroy them and every seduction into safe anonymity? And how was the spirit that comes out in the Jewish will to live forged in antiquity and kept alive until today?

The first eight chapters of this book discuss the Bible's impact on Jewish life, the broadening concept of Torah, Judaism's development in the Babylonian *galut* and Ezra's fight to restore the centrality of Zion, reactions to Hellenism, the confrontation with Rome, the emergence of Jewish sects and parties, issues and events that led up to the destruction of the Second Jewish Commonwealth, the "parting of the ways" between

## A cheerful look



THE SPRINGS OF JEWISH LIFE by Chaim Raphael. London, Chaitto & Windus/The Hogarth Press. 288 pp. £12.50.

Gabriel Sivan

Judaism and Christianity, and the practical steps taken by the rabbis to ensure Jewish national and religious survival in the new *galut*.

THROUGHOUT THIS extensive but concise and absorbing survey, the author makes many important points. There is, for example, the curious fact that whereas *Kohélet* (Ecclesiastes), a book which "echoes the mood of stoic philosophy," was admitted to the Hebrew Bible, *The Wisdom of Ben Sira* — a Tora-centred work much

quoted by the rabbis — was not, and has come down to us only through the Greek Apocrypha. Then, quoting the relevant literature, Jewish and non-Jewish, ancient and modern, he analyses the character of Jesus, determines his position on the extreme edge of Pharisaism, and indicates why the Nazarene sect lost ground to Pauline Christianity, which reached an accommodation with pagan Rome and dogmatically severed all ties with Rabbinic Judaism.

Of more vital interest to our generation of the Third Jewish Commonwealth, *Medinat Yisrael*, is a different question. Could the great rebellion against Rome have been avoided, and did the Jews of the first two centuries CE have no other option? Raphael disagrees with those who "play wistfully" with the hypothesis that a more realistic at-

titude towards the Roman Empire would have prevented the *Hurban* and made the triumph of Gentile Christianity less likely. He believes that Roman tolerance has been overrated, that Judaism's distinctiveness brooked no Pauline accommodation with idolatrous rulers and that, even before the destruction of Judea, the existence of dispersed Jewish communities made possible a new type of faith community in the Diaspora.

Especially telling are Chaim Raphael's accounts of the Roman siege of Jerusalem and of Professor Yigael Yadin's discoveries at Masada and Nahal Hever. Thanks to Yadin, Bar Kochba has now emerged from the shadows and the horrors of the second war against Rome have come fully to light. Furthermore, Rabbi Akiva's legendary support for Bar Kochba as Israel's "King Messiah" — based on a Talmudic anecdote (TJ *Ta'anit*, 4, 7:68d) — should be seen not as a "Zionist" declaration, but as a piece of useful heritage at the expense of the messianic-warrior who was doomed to failure. In this reassessment Akiva's "role in promoting Bar Kochba's rebellion," the author boldly negates the heroic tradition espoused by so many Jewish historians of our time, Cecil Roth and Salo Baron among them.

THE LAST three chapters of Raphael's book emphasize those factors which have made for Jewish survival in *galut*, the "dynamics of Jewish history" still visibly at work today. Such factors include the basic doctrines of Judaism which have given rise to "instinctive loyalties": Sabbath and festival observances together with other standard ritual practices, daily worship and preservation of the Hebrew language. It, says Raphael, "the springs of Jewish life are in full flow today," that is because prayers, rituals and common experiences can be shared by all Jews involved with tradition, whether at home or in distant parts of the world. The *Klal Yisrael* sense of community has, he believes, affected many Jewish secularists and induced Reform Jews to lay new stress on Hebrew and ancient rituals.

chairman kept repeating "God will help". Finally it was all too much for me and I began to cry. By the banks of capital, we sat down and wept; aye, we wept when we remembered interest."

MARIE SYRKIN is quite at home in the literary world, and it is a shame she didn't include in this book some of her superb translations into English of Alterman's poems on contemporary Israeli affairs.

The author is, of course, the daughter of Nachman Syrkin (1868-1924), one of the few Socialist-Zionists who attended the first Zionist Congress, and an outstanding theoretician of this stream in Zionism. (Unlike Ben Borochov, who was compared by Zionists fighting the new Left in the 1960s to a Jewish Che Guevara, Syrkin was not a Marxist. In the ebb and flow of Jewish history, both Borochov and Syrkin were to present outstanding analyses and to make gigantic errors in their prognoses. Syrkin, however, tried to picture what sort of society the Zionists should build in Eretz Yisrael. Jabotinsky, on the other hand, taught how to set about winning a State but had no clear idea as to how it should function socially.) Marie Syrkin shows in her

Fortifying this sense of community, of course, is the modern Jewish experience of Hitlerism and the Holocaust, followed by the establishment of the State of Israel. Though not mystical by nature, the author stands "in reluctant wonder" before those whose kabbalistic view of Exile and Redemption proved more valid than the rational concept of Jewish history. "I accept, then, in the grimness of hindsight, that there was always a diabolic theme working itself through in Diaspora existence toward some explosion that would make every other Jewish suffering look peripheral... To most Jews, something miraculous, close to Redemption, has already happened with Israel. If the ultimate in horror was an overflow of Diaspora history, that history has been reversed — redeemed — by the existence, the status, and the achievements of this Jewish State."

*The Springs of Jewish Life* concludes with a brief assessment of the paradoxes of Jewish enlightenment and emancipation, the late of East European Jewry, the rise of the Zionist movement and the new balance in Jewish life between Israel and American Jewry.

Appended at the end are short descriptions of the Jewish festivals and fast days, a list of footnotes to the chapters which will be of interest to the more serious reader, five pages of useful bibliography and an index.

These days, unfortunately, few books appear without numerous misprints, and here I could not fail to spot various errors, such as "announced," "Encyclopedia Judaica" and "presumptuous." The footnote on page 61 is left suspended in mid-sentence; another, on page 220, substitutes "Maimonides" for "Mohammed." Even more annoying, however, is the use of an excessively small typeface — presumably a current publisher's dodge to save good quality paper. Authors should be alive to this dubious practice.

Nevertheless, Chaim Raphael has added one more splendid work to his roster of publications, which every intelligent Jew (and non-Jew) would do well to read. May he be granted another 45 years of creative and stimulating scholarship. □

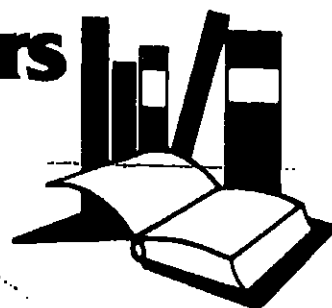
chapter, "The Socialist Roots of Zionism," that she remains firmly within her father's ideological tradition. These varied essays, even if general in character, are imbued with a definite ideological orientation. Everything, of course, changes, and the author notes that she has "made no attempt to reconcile these evolving attitudes... it is to be hoped that this method has not only historic merit but provides a better perspective on the fundamental questions still being argued."

Yes and no. Essays written over a period of three decades (1947 to 1979) may, or may not, have the impact which they then carried. Neither do we find any guarantee that, among so many essays, those written at a particular time or on a special subject leave a more lasting impression.

Some earlier pieces wear well; in my subjective judgement not all the later ones extricate themselves from the conventional. This is a book with broad horizons, and, if one judges it as such, it is on the whole a good book and in parts very good. It provides a well-written and well-rounded Zionist outlook on life, on the Jewish people and the Jewish State and offers a learned, yet never over-academic, treatment of the state of the Jews in our times. □



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THE CLASSROOM is bustling with activity. Right now, as instructed, each child is busy writing a holiday greeting card for his or her parents. But one little girl hesitates and then asks the teacher if she should make hers for her mother or for her father.

This youngster is a member of what is a rapidly increasing sector of the population in Israel, like that in most Western countries: the single-parent family.

Statistics for 1981 show approximately 28,400 single-parent households in Israel. Unofficial data for 1982 sets an even higher figure. And whether these households' heads are fathers or mothers, widowed or divorced, they all face similar problems and are forced to embark on the same search for understanding, strength, and coping techniques.

The single parents themselves define their home situation as one where "all the family responsibility lies on one pair of shoulders." It is an awesome burden, the cause of both fear and frustration.

Dr. Solly Dremen, director of the year-old Handy Steiner Centre for Single-Parent Families at Ben-Gurion University, discusses this fear.

"The scariest phenomenon (of single parenthood) is really being alone, being a parent who now has to make all the decisions, right or wrong, without being able to consult with the spouse... having this great responsibility of deciding the kids' fate." Often parents come to the Centre seeking positive reinforcement for the decisions they're making alone.

Sometimes, frustration and resentment are stronger than fear. As Sara, one single parent, describes it, "Everything is my responsibility. The children's father is a present-giving father, the nice father, the good father. He's never had. But he also has nothing to do with the children's education or upbringing — even though he's in Israel."

Not that this "Disneyland father" image — as it is termed by Dremen — is always deliberately cultivated. Even when the divorced father who lives alone wants to be involved or

## Raising the family alone

More and more people in Israel are raising families single-handedly. Addie Drecksler writes of the particular problems they face here and of steps taken to help them cope.

tries to be, the day-to-day results may be the same simply because of the logistics of the living arrangement.

Inevitably, the children of single-parent (divorced) families fall victim to a silent — or not so silent — parental tug-of-war. Caught between the two factions, the children (particularly those under age seven) experience divided loyalties and often terrible guilt.

Thus, a vicious circle is created whereby parents feel guilty over the family break-up, children feel guilty over their perceived "responsibility" for the break-up, parents feel additional guilt for having caused the children's guilt, and so on. The children may react with outwardly negative behaviour, or by withdrawing and becoming excessively introverted. The parents react by overcompensating.

DREMEN warns that such overcompensation can be harmful to both parents and children. To play the role of "superparent" requires denying personal needs, becoming a martyr devoted to the child, and trying to be both father and mother. Rather than being positive, the effect on the child is an increased feeling of obligation and responsibility toward the parent. Instead, he says, it is essential that the parent allow herself or himself to be "just a parent" and thus allow the child to be a "normal" child.

This is especially difficult, given Israel's very family-oriented society. Children of single-parent families are definitely in the



minority among their peers, and frequently see themselves as different, deviant — sometimes to the extent that they are too embarrassed to admit their home situation to friends and teachers. And social attitudes compound the problem, with phrases like "broken home" used to excuse the children's unacceptable behaviour.

Loneliness among single parents arises not just from loss of a partner, but also from loss of friendships. Many times, the couple's mutual

friends lose touch because they no longer share the same interests or activities, nor attend the same social functions. The woman who is working hard and single-handedly providing for her family, find fewer things in common with socially active, stay-at-home friends.

Michal sums up resignedly: "Suddenly you find yourself alone. People with whom you've been friends for years suddenly start inviting you less and less. At dinners and parties, they now have to find you a partner. If you have no car, they have to take you and bring you. It's easier to forget you, put you aside, and let you stay alone."

This is not to say, however, that all single parents bemoan their new situation; to many, it is an exhilarating experience to be alone. They find in their aloneness a unique chance to grow and develop as individuals, perhaps for the first time ever.

"A FAMILY is like a hot-house: it takes care of you, gives you security and confidence," says Michal. "But to a great degree, you lack the ability to develop yourself. Growing within the framework of marriage is much slower. Now I am free to provide for myself, speak for myself, do what I want. I don't have to compromise on anything; I don't fit into the 'frozen framework' of a married woman. It's good for me — so much so that today, I'm not sure I even want to be married again."

At the single-parent centre in Beersheba, clinical psychologist Dremen and his co-counsellors work with divorced parents to help them deal with the altered dynamics of the single-parent family, and find new modes of coping. In the first year of its existence, the centre has conducted two on-going groups, and has also hosted an international symposium on the subject of single-parent families. The staff is now starting new single-parent groups and has begun to conduct research on the situation in Israel.

Another way single parents in this country are learning to cope is by seeking out other single parents. A "mutual aid group" was first initiated about four years ago in Kfar Sava by the city's late mayor, Ze'ev

Geller. Under his guidance and with strong community support, the Group for Single-Parent Families formulated lists, sent out letters, and began scheduling meetings and activities for single parents and their children. As word spread, and interest and excitement grew, people began coming from all over Gush Dan — from Rehovot and Rishon LeZion, from Netanya and even Haifa — to participate in lectures, rap sessions, and picnics with the children.

Today, the number of single-parent groups is growing. Last summer, an English-speaking circle was formed, sponsored by the Tel Aviv branch of Americans and Canadians in Israel (AACI); a similar English group was established a few months ago by the AACI in Jerusalem. In Beersheba and Rehovot as well, Israeli single parents are also organizing groups for shared support and social contacts.

One cannot over-emphasize the important role such groups play: Within them, single parents have the comfort of interacting with "equals" — everyone knows what it's like because they've been through it.

Single parents, then, are at last finding ways to help themselves. However, they insist, Israeli society must make changes to help them, as well. Single-parent families must be accepted, "legitimized"; both parents and children must be considered "normal."

In addition, there is a definite need for government recognition of the needs of single-parent families — different tax arrangements, improved child-care facilities, increased financial resources for programming.

"When I was first divorced," confides Ann, "people told me they were sure I would fall apart into little pieces; they would have to sweep me up off the carpet. Well, I didn't fall to pieces — but there are a few cracks."

To that, her friend responds, "So you glue them back together and go on!" That will be more easily accomplished with the assistance of sensitive individuals and a more supportive society.

You shouldn't repress what you feel, but you can control what you think," according to Adahan.

At EMETT meetings, only relatively minor problems are discussed on the premise that bigger problems can be coped with once appropriate skills are mastered. At each meeting three or four members give examples of how they have used EMETT techniques to deal with an upsetting event. Only examples deemed "trivial" — not involving danger, a major life change, or a moral or religious conflict — can be brought up.

"We cannot deal with major problems in the framework of the short group sessions. We believe that solving small problems helps you to solve the bigger ones when they come up. Sometimes you have to work on the molehills of life before the mountains," says Adahan. "Often the so-called trivialities make or break our day."

Although discussion is couched in religious terms — "temper" is "abhorred because it is the antithesis of holiness," and "exercising choices" is considered "serving God with joy" — both observant and non-observant attend the meetings.

EMETT does not advocate passive acceptance of one's role in life. "Pursuing peace does not mean

being a doormat or allowing oneself to be taken advantage of," says Adahan. If a woman is suffering from a pathologically stingy husband, for instance, she may need to "exercise her choices" and end the marriage.

What EMETT does encourage is acceptance of your own and others' behaviour. That means that if your two-year-old has a tantrum at the Seder, or you lose your new sunglasses while shopping, you should not condemn the child or yourself. According to EMETT, both his and your behaviour are considered within the bounds of "average behaviour." EMETT also discourages agonizing over decisions.

"It is better," says Adahan, "to make a firm decision and deal with the consequences than to vacillate endlessly about pros and cons. We're often like a child in a candy store. He knows that no matter what decision he makes, it means he's going to have to forgo the taste of all the candies he didn't purchase."

The EMETT groups currently meeting in Jerusalem are for women only, because of the lack of a qualified male leader to direct a men's group. Adahan believes women and men feel freer expressing themselves in single-sex groups.

## THE ARTS/ENTERTAINMENT



Mordecai Ardon: small plexiglass replica of "The Vision of Isaiah," stained glass windows for the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library.

## And now the Ardon Windows

By MEIR RONNEN

A MODEL for a huge triptych in stained glass designed by veteran Israeli artist Mordecai Ardon, to be installed early next year in the upper foyer of the Jewish National and Hebrew University Library at Givat Ram, was unveiled at a University press conference recently. Based on the worn passage in Isaiah about going up to Jerusalem and heating swords into ploughshares, the design is Ardon's gift to the City, marking his arrival in it half a century ago.

The floor-to-ceiling windows will stand some six-and-a-half metres high and cover an area of some 100 square metres, larger than that of the Chagall windows at the Hadassah Hospital synagogue. They are being made by Charles Marq of Rheims, the same master craftsman who executed the Chagall windows.

The Ardon Windows of the Vision of Isaiah, as they are to be known, will be seen to better advantage, but Ardon is not Chagall. The Ardon design, in his traditional symbolist manner, is neither subtle nor interesting. But it is, like everything Ardon produces, meticulously efficient and well put together.

It is also marvellously sited. The present floor-to-ceiling windows look out onto a large enclosed white walled court that offers great security as well as strong but fairly indirect and reflected light. The effect of the huge installation will probably be overwhelming.

The left-hand blue-dominated panel symbolizing the Ingathering and the universality of Jerusalem con-

tains the relevant first part of the Isaiah quotation written in a number of languages, including Russian, Japanese and Arabic, but not Hebrew. The centre piece verses are entirely in Hebrew, with torn edge depictions of the Dead Sea Isaiah Scroll doubling for the walls of Jerusalem; it is chiefly in reds and yellows. The motif of the right hand "ploughshares" panel is dominated by a group of floating hand shovels. The broken engines of war below are treated in a less literal and very successful geometric manner.

The project will probably cost in excess of half a million dollars but its financing is hopefully being taken care of by the sale of a limited edition of 150 full colour replicas printed by Aracy of Paris in 26-colour silk-screen process on 8mm plexiglass. The scale replica is 1,300cm x 440cm and is framed standing in its own lighting unit (designed by Haifa industrialist and art collector Ephraim Ilin, who is the volunteer coordinator of the project).

Each signed replica will be sold for \$6,000, which will also entitle subscribers to a signed lithograph of the work, encased in a deluxe presentation volume of Ardon sketches and studies for the triptych in which the subscriber's name will be entered as one of the movers of the project. Text of the book is by French art critic Pierre Restany, who has a certain reputation for

command performances.

Who needs it? The idea for the windows is put forward as the brainchild of the artist's son, a Hebrew University professor. For Ardon himself, it is a marvellous never-too-late opportunity to leave his mark upon the city. The University appears to be delighted at getting what should prove, as they point out, a first-class tourist attraction. All the headaches of production, sales and installation are being undertaken by volunteer over-seer Ilin, who, like Ardon, is donating his services.

Ilin's sales scheme is ingenious, circumventing as it does the recent government ban on soliciting money for new university projects. Subscribers are being given "value for money" in the form of signed art works.

Ardon, originally Bronstein and now in his eighties, is one of the few surviving Bauhaus students of Klee and Feininger. He also studied and taught with colour theorist Johannes Itten in Berlin. He began teaching at the Bezalel in Jerusalem in the Thirties, eventually becoming director of the school. He resigned in the early Fifties to take up the post of Director of Art Teaching at the Ministry of Education and, since his retirement, works chiefly in Paris. He received the UNESCO prize (1954) and the Israel Prize (1963), as well as Honorary Doctorates from both Hebrew and Tel Aviv Universities. He has exhibited extensively abroad and has large works in the Israel Museum.

## The play's the thing

By MARSHA POMERANTZ / Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the "old days" they had play-readings in the drama library of the U.S. Embassy, and the embassy used to pay the play royalties when necessary. Now the Americans are less involved; according to Eli Zuckler, who has been chairman of the group for about five years, they were told that "the State Department doesn't look with favour upon participation in cultural affairs within the country."

So they keep a lower profile, though Sallie Lewis, wife of the ambassador, is one of the patrons of the latest production.

Is there still a problem with buying rights? "I imagine there is," says Zuckler, "but we don't recognize it."

THERE ARE over 50 adult amateur groups in the country, eight of them performing in English, according to Zuckler, who says the ZOIA circle is the only one that's in-

dependent. "We're connected with the ZOIA in name and facility, but our budget and choice of scripts are our own." They get free rehearsal space, and limited use of the auditorium, but beyond that they pay rent for use of the hall. They have animated play-readings once a month, and one full production each year.

In recent years, their auditions have become public, they've turned themselves legally into a non-profit organization and they've invested whatever earnings they have in a lighting system and other stage equipment.

A few members of the group have professional training, and exert what influence they can to improve the level of performance, though the group as a whole doesn't seem to be in danger of going professional. Raffi Elan studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in

## Disco pays off

BETWEEN ACTS / Joan Borsten

THE COLOSSEUM, Tel Aviv's giant disco modelled on New York's Studio 54, wasn't given much of a chance by the local entertainment kings when it opened. But the past year has proved that Sammy Hirsch, Tali Omer and their foreign investors had their fingers on the city's pulse, and the disco celebrated its first birthday at the end of last month.

"Even so, we now know how naive we were then," says Omer. "If we were opening today, given what we've learned, we would do things differently. We thought that, because so many Israelis frequent Studio 54 in New York, all we had to do was recreate that style here. But it seems that, on home ground, the public likes to do things the Middle-Eastern way — which includes eating and talking, not just dancing. So we've had to remodel and make changes in the concept."

The Colosseum, which initially refused to serve more than olives and pretzels, has opened an upstairs restaurant serving light meals. The whole second floor has been closed in with soundproofed glass and given a rather elegant look by architect Ilan Pivco. The menu is mostly salads, stuffed vegetables, soups and desserts. Prices are quite reasonable as guests have already paid an entrance fee. Hirsch and Omer hope that their restaurant will attract an older clientele, including the late-night, after-movie crowd who used to frequent Top of the Club, the snack bar on the fourth floor of The Club, which burned down some time ago and is still being renovated.

To accommodate those who come to sit and talk as well as dance, the bottom floor will be changed into a quieter, more intimate setting with comfortable chairs.

WHAT HAS PROVED very successful are the special effects. After a year the laser is still a big attraction, as is the disco's size. "Israelis who are often shy about dancing in public open up at the Colosseum," says Omer. "They apparently like the idea that you can get lost in the



Nurit Galron

crowd. It makes them feel less self-conscious about how they dance and what they're wearing."

NURIT GALRON has a new record, *I Saw Beauty*, an LP she describes as "simpler and more Israeli" than her previous four albums. It was recorded for CBS in London because Nahum Heyman, who wrote most of the music, has a studio there.

"As a teenager, I wasn't into rock 'n' roll so much, but Israeli folk songs and jazz," says the tall big-boned Galron, 32, who has penetrating green eyes, and an infectious laugh. "And I never planned to go professional. But I liked to sing and had a teacher who always pushed me to entertain."

When Galron joined the IDF she went into one of the entertainment troupes and then, while studying cinema and theatre at university, supported herself by singing. "One day I figured out that I was comfortable with the language of music, so I quit school. Eventually I discovered pianist-composer Yael German and toured kibbutzim singing her songs. She writes a very special music that helped me discover my voice and my ability to communicate with audiences."

It was half a dozen years before Galron became well-known enough to merit a record.

## Musical chance

A MUSICAL revolution has broken out: from May 1, Israel Radio began broadcasting 19 hours of music daily — music of all kinds, and for all tastes. From six in the morning until one o'clock after midnight, music in all its facets is pouring from the FM "Voice of Music" channel uninterrupted by advertisements, which are carried by other channels.

Hopefully, an honourable place will be found for Israeli composers. Until now, not many new performances of older Israeli compositions have been broadcast, and consequently, no recordings of quality exist. The radio authorities should now regard it as a duty to record the more valuable compositions from the Thirties onwards in technically and musically good performances, and preserve them for posterity and reappraisal. Our orchestras and chamber music ensembles do not feel a responsibility towards Israeli composers and it is up to the radio to fill the gap and serve as a link between them and the public.

YOHANAN BOEHM

## The Tora route to calmness

Barbara Sofer learns about a stress-reduction group in Jerusalem called EMETT.

situations and increasing self-esteem in accordance with the principles of Jewish laws.

For over five years, EMETT groups have been operating in California, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. A secular version was even adopted by the penal system of California.

EMETT is the brainchild of Miriam Dann Adahan, a California-educated educational psychologist who moved to Jerusalem last year. Since even before she finished unpacking her bags, the vivacious mother of four young children (try that for stress!) has been running EMETT groups in Jerusalem.

"Mental health has to be worked at step-by-step," says Adahan. "Having the humour, flexibility and insight to deal with everyday problems does not always come

naturally. But it can be learned."

Adahan based her EMETT techniques on the pioneering work of Dr. Abraham A. Low, who, 50 years ago in Chicago, formulated a method for overcoming destructive tempers. When Adahan became an observant Jew while studying at graduate school six years ago, she was intrigued by the similarity between Judaism and some of Low's ideas.

"What American psychology is missing is the discipline we have in Judaism. Every act of self-discipline is an act of self-esteem. We differentiate between feeling and beliefs."

"It is important to acknowledge that you are feeling sad, hurt, happy, excited, etc. You might say to yourself, 'What I am feeling is stress, but I am not overwhelmed.'"







## READERS' LETTERS

### LE CARRE AND TERRORISM

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I refer to Hyam Corney's interview with writer John Le Carré (April 1). Le Carré's main motive for having arrived at a more "balanced" view of the conflict, is in his own words, the following: "If it is possible to make heroes of the Irgun and similar groups and to understand the historical reasons why they have to resort to terror, it is equally possible to make concessions for the other side along the same lines."

Le Carré thus proves that he does not understand the nature of terrorism, nor does he distinguish between cause and effect, or between terrorism and counter-terrorism. The Palestinians started to use terror tactics in 1920. (The Easter massacre in Jerusalem), whereas the Jewish groups Irgun and Stern appeared on the scene only 18 years later. Also most Jewish actions were directed against

the Mandate rulers, while Arab terrorism has always been directed against defenceless civilians. Le Carré, like most Europeans, lives at a safe and comfortable distance from the terrorism which is part of daily life in Israel. Can he tell us how to curb terrorism? Has he got a better method or a better idea of how to deal with it than the Israelis? Should one simply do nothing and let the terrorists go on with their horrible killings without any reaction at all? I often feel that this is the European "solution."

Terrorism creates a vicious circle of action and counteraction, but it has an origin, which is forgotten by the "evenhanded" Europeans. As long as this is the case, terrorism will continue to haunt the world, and one day the Europeans may themselves have to face the moment of truth. Perhaps then they will understand the Israelis.

ARNE HAUGAN, Oslo.

### PROPOSAL FOR THE TEMPLE MOUNT

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I have been reading, with a great deal of apprehension, the various articles you have published about the disputes concerning the status of the Temple Mount. I see in this issue a potential for bloodshed and disaster unless the matter is defused in time.

If reason can prevail, then the site should be treated in the same manner that Turkey has treated the church-mosque of Sophia, namely by declaring it a holy and historical site open to all. Excavations should be conducted to uncover whatever remains of the Temple, which will enhance the sanctity and historical value of the Mount.

NAIM S. MAHLAB, Montreal.

Sir. — In his letter of April 21, "The Temple Mount," Mr. Mahlab suggests that as this site is holy not only to the Moslems, it should be open to all as in the case of the church-mosque of Sophia. This approach is certainly worthy of consideration.

The main problem at present is that the Temple Mount is prevented

### WEST BANK THREAT TO DEMOCRACY

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I agree with Zalman Shoval ("The West Bank and Security" — March 17) that, where the West Bank is concerned, it is impossible to divorce "political considerations from hard military facts." Unfortunately, where in his article does he mention the political aspect of present Israeli occupation or future annexation?

We should all praise the presence of a democracy in an area surrounded by autocracy and dic-

tatorship. But, I ask, for how long and what kind of democracy can it be when Israel takes into its frontiers over a million Palestinian Arabs who not only do not want to be a part of Israel and who possess unequal political rights, but, if their land were to be formally annexed, would constitute a political base large enough to undermine the democratic system itself?

ROB MINSHULL, (Volunteer) Deganya Alef.

### LEGAL COUNSEL FOR TERRORISTS

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I was surprised to read the correspondence appearing in the Post of April 17 regarding Helcin Langer's professional activities, and your correspondent's assertion in her "defence" that "she does not defend anyone who deliberately kills civilians."

It is a basic tenet of so-called adversary legal systems such as our own that any person suspected or accused of a crime should have access to legal counsel. In logic and in law, an advocate cannot refuse to defend "a murderer," since prior to the court's judgement, there is no murderer, but merely a person suspected or charged with murder, who is as yet presumptively inno-

cent. Whatever the advocate's personal attitude towards the accused, the latter is entitled to legal assistance.

Some years ago, a prominent Jerusalem attorney assisted in the legal defence of Adolf Eichmann, without anyone suggesting that this attorney was in favour of the Final Solution. One's impression that terrorist suspects have to rely mainly upon a handful of lawyers sympathetic to their cause is a sad reflection on the legal consciousness of the Israeli public in general and of the legal profession in particular.

LESLIE SEBBA, Jerusalem.



Rachel, an IDF soldier at the Good Fence in Metulla, checks vehicles crossing into Israel from Lebanon for smuggled goods. (IPPA)

### CONCERNED AMERICAN JEWS

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I refer to the news item entitled "U.S. Jews petition for a 'Jewish, democratic' state" by your Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer (April 3). As everybody knows, Israel is a democratic state, and criticism and incitement by outsiders (be they even our own brothers) against the government which was chosen by the people will not make it more democratic than it is.

We shall be glad and of course not object to the so-called "Concerned American Jews" making Israel more Jewish by coming and joining us in building and defending it as equal citizens with the right to try and change the government if they so choose and succeed on election day.

E. PINTO, Jerusalem.

### LAW OF RETURN

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I refer to Shmuel Lahis' article of April 20, "An end to silence," in which he states that the Law of Return did not apply to Ethiopian Jewry until Shlomo Hillel MK served as interior minister.

As a matter of fact, the decision to apply the Law of Return to the Falashas was taken at a meeting which took place on July 25, 1975, with the participation of the ministers of interior, justice, absorption and religious affairs, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and senior officials of the Agency. At that time, the interior minister was Dr. Burg.

YITZHAK AGASSI, Spokesman, Ministry of Interior, Jerusalem.

### THE ECONOMY

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — The cost-of-living index went up by 5.6 per cent during the month of March. The increase for April is expected to be between 8 and 10 per cent. As of this writing, the doctors are still on strike, the teachers are applying sanctions and the weathermen are withholding forecasts.

I repudiate any suggestion that Mr. Aridor is not essentially responsible for the present situation.

F.J. GELBERG, Ra'anana.

### BRITISH OLIM

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — I would be most grateful if the following could be inserted in the letter page of your paper.

Have members of your family emigrated to Israel? If so you will be interested in becoming a member of the British Olim Relatives Association, the aim of which is to stimulate closer contact between families of olim and to discuss any problems that arise.

For example, it could be the erratic post between Britain and Israel, a cheaper way of sending that heavy package of gifts, or even questions of accommodation.

Regarding travel, by courtesy of Peltours we are able to offer our accredited members cheaper flights to Israel at any time of the year.

Please do write to us, British Olim Relatives Association, (Department of the Projects Director), The Zionist Federation, Balfour House, 741 High Road, Finchley, London, N.12.

Our telephone number is 01-446-1477.

ETHEL LITHMAN, TRIXIE BARWELL, Chairpersons.

### RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — Cheers for Rabbi Jacob Newman for the courage to state publicly (April 24) that he is "shocked beyond measure" by two recent instances of violence by religious zealots. Like him, I am amazed, indeed ashamed, at the apparent indifference of the religious establishment, and the apathy of the law enforcement and political authorities in the face of such violent outbursts of bigotry.

Rabbi Newman quotes convincingly from Jewish law and religious tradition in his impassioned condemnation of acts of hatred in the name of religion.

There is a lesson to be learned from his statement that "...This kind of antagonistic hatred does not exist in the Diaspora communities..." as it does in Israel. The lesson is ob-

vious. In the American Diaspora from which I come, no individual strand of Judaism (or Christianity for that matter) is officially set above the others or given superior status, and none can, therefore, impose its doctrines or interpretations on the others. No Jew — Conservative, Reform, or secular — feels threatened. Instead of a gulf of hatred, there is acceptance and often substantial cooperation. In a pluralistic society, that is, in a truly democratic society, there is no place for domination by one religious group over another.

When will Israel put an end to the tyranny of Orthodoxy and recognize the creative vitality in the varied facets of Judaism?

MORRIS SAGE, Beersheba.

### CONVERSIONS BY REFORM RABBIS

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — The implication by Rabbi Pearl (April 6) that Reform rabbis deserve to have their conversions recognized in Israel, simply because there are some Orthodox rabbis who are also unscrupulous, completely ignores the issue.

The sad fact is that reform rabbis neither believe in, nor completely

practice halacha. Therefore to allow them the power to convert would be to create a separate "Judaism" which can not be recognized by true halachic Judaism. The natural outcome of such a move would be the irreparable separation of the two.

RABBI LABEL SHARFMAN, Jerusalem.

### GUATEMALAN REALITY

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — In his letter of April 19 ("Guatemala Tragedy"), Ronald Liebman of New York mentions the natural and cultural beauty of Guatemala, which he noted in an exhibit together with pictures of persons under death sentence.

Ronald Liebman should have looked for the reasons. A judge condemned a group of terrorists to death for the following crimes: armed assaults on private residences, bank robberies, kidnappings, rapes and killings of girls, massive assassinations, including

ambushes of state authorities engaged on their business; treason against the fatherland by attacking institutions and the people of Guatemala with sophisticated arms, aid and directive received from foreign extremists.

The Government of the New Guatemala endeavours to direct its people towards a democracy consistent with our possibilities and prevent its fall to a Communist dictatorship.

RAMIRO GEREDA ASTURIAS, Ambassador of Guatemala, Tel Aviv.

### ANOTHER WAY OF LIFE

In the Editor of The Jerusalem Post, Sir. — Readers considering an alternative to both city and communal living may be interested in a new regional community centre in the Golan Heights. Baruchim's 300 to 500 families will be employed in light, sophisticated industry or in providing educational, health or cultural services for settlements in the area. Fifty housing units, equipped with water recycling systems and utilizing solar energy, will be

ready in the summer of 1985 for the first settlers. The town is 600 metres above sea level, lies equidistant from Katzrin and Kiryat Shmona and overlooks the Hula Valley.

Interested families are invited to contact the *garin* for further information.

SUSAN NE'EMAN, Garin Baruchim, Gilo 236/36, Jerusalem.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1983

### President Chaim Herzog

INAUGURATED yesterday evening as Israel's sixth president, Chaim Herzog has his work cut out for him.

That he has not lacked preparation for the high office need hardly be said, although his candidacy actually surfaced only after Israel's ruling party put forward as its own choice an eminent but obscure scholar, Chaim Herzog, on the other hand, is anything but an obscure figure. He has been in the public eye for several decades — as army general, UN ambassador, author, journalist, broadcaster, jurist, and most recently as Labourite Knesset member. He is known as a man of intelligence and integrity, who is eminently qualified to fill the role of the country's president.

Yet it cannot have escaped Mr. Herzog's attention that his immediate predecessor, Yitzhak Navon, was the most widely admired and popular president in the state's history. He would therefore be expected to do at least as well.

Mr. Navon earned his popularity. He was a high-visibility president, who during the five years of his incumbency visited hundreds of localities all over the land and received hundreds of thousands of Israelis personally at the presidential mansion. In these routine daily contacts Mr. Navon showed an uncanny ability to make the people proud of themselves, of their communal origins, and of their country. He thus became the living symbol of true Israeli patriotism — one that stresses unity while not undervaluing diversity, and that, without glossing over defects, brings out the best in Israel.

Scrupulous in observing the constitutional limitations of his office, Mr. Navon refrained from taking issue with the government on matters of high policy, even when it could be assumed that he disagreed with it. Throughout his incumbency, he represented the quintessential national consensus. Yet when he felt that the government's inaction might undermine the fundamental values of Israeli society, he spoke out.

Mr. Navon's style was, of course, his own, and there is no suggestion that it should be imitated by Mr. Herzog. The new president is his own man, and he will surely seek to articulate his own interpretation of the concept of the presidency, which cannot fail to combine dignity and openness as the hallmarks of the office.

The omens are good. The resounding call for mutual tolerance and his warning against internal violence between groups of varying backgrounds and opposing beliefs was in itself an admirably fitting start for Chaim Herzog's term of office.

To the one we say — *Baruch ata betsetcha*. To the other — *Baruch ata bevo'acha*. May you be blessed in your departure; may you be blessed as you come in.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1983

### Cabinet absentees

EARLY this week six Israeli cabinet ministers, and two deputy ministers as well, pounced on New York, N.Y. Well, they didn't actually, they merely happened to be there, each one on what must have been a vital national mission. Still, that large a percentage of ministerial abstentions, all at the same time, seems a bit much. But then, of course, absenteeism has become a standard operating procedure for Israel's cabinet.

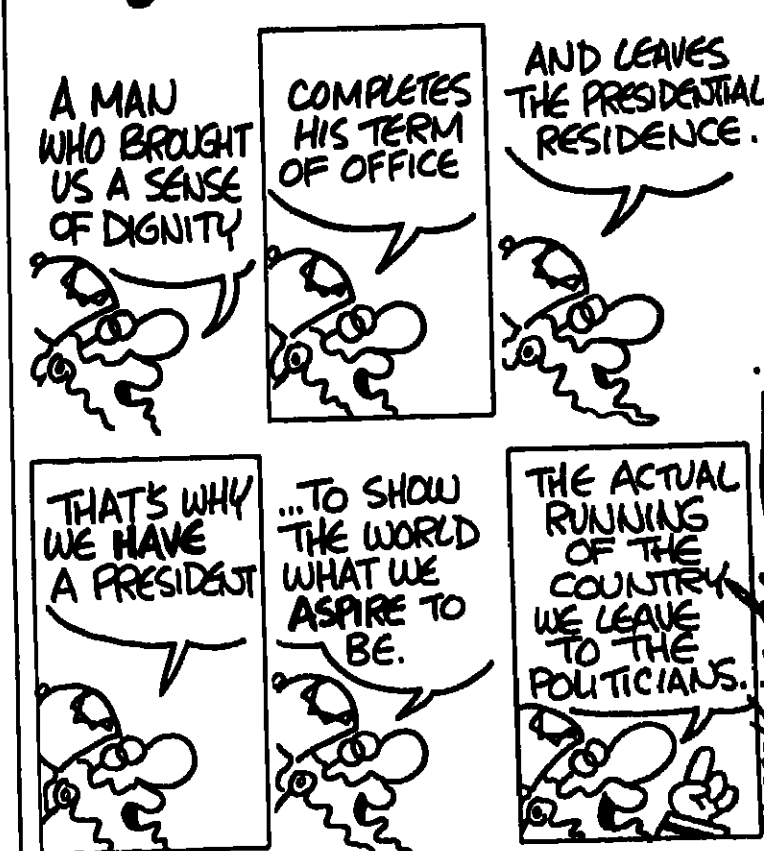
Now another minister has packed up and left — not to New York, this time, but to Geneva, where the World Health Organization is holding a conference. The happy traveller this time is the health minister, Eliezer Shostak, who is accompanied by his director-general, Prof. Baruch Modan.

Mr. Shostak is, needless to say, on a vital national mission. The conference in Geneva was due to take up an Arab bid to expel this country from the WHO, based on the false allegation of mass poisoning of Arab schoolgirls in Judea and Samaria. This attack had to be headed off, and the WHO urged instead to publish the findings of its own experts who inquired into the case. These are believed to exonerate Israel completely.

But why should this heavy burden be thrust on the fragile shoulders of Mr. Shostak? The health minister has some pressing business to attend to at home, where the doctors' strike is now in its third month. If his personal services can so easily be dispensed with in Jerusalem, there is no reason to assume that his contribution in Geneva would be any greater.

True, Mr. Shostak is only following the example of the finance minister, Yoram Aridor, who made two trips abroad during the course of the doctors' strike, leaving it to his lieutenants to say "no" to the strikers.

### Dry Bones



TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1983

### Argentina's grim reality

THE CHUMMY relations between democratic, unmilitaristic Israel and undemocratic, militaristic Argentina, based as they are in large measure on the sale of Israeli arms to the Argentinians, have long caused eyebrows to be raised both here and abroad. The stock answer to objections has been that, in the first place, since the world weapons market is tightly controlled by the big powers, Israel cannot be much of a chooser when it comes to selling arms, which it does to sustain its defence industry.

Secondly, and not less importantly, it has been argued, the sale of arms could provide Israel with some leverage over the Argentinian military regime on behalf of the large Jewish community in that country.

Last December, with the Falklands crisis over, Yitzhak Shamir paid an official visit to Buenos Aires, in the course of which, as befits Israel's Foreign Minister, he took up the human rights of some Argentinian Jews. Specifically, he was making inquiries about the hundreds of Jews among the thousands of *desaparecidos* — those victims of the semi-official terrorist anti-left-terror campaign in the mid-1970s, who simply "disappeared" from the face of the earth.

Graciously enough, President Renaldo Bignone agreed to examine a list of several hundreds of Jewish names. Mr. Bignone promised a reply.

At the cabinet's last session, on Sunday, Mr. Shamir briefed fellow ministers on the fate of the Jewish "disappeareds" in Argentina. Most of them, he said, must be presumed dead. But a great deal was being done on behalf of those known to be still in detention. The foreign minister could not elaborate.

Elaborate, however, he will have to. For, three days earlier, in an official announcement, the Argentinian junta declared all the "missing persons" who were not in exile or in hiding to be dead, "for administrative and juridical purposes." The junta also ratified the anti-terror campaign, as both necessary and legal.

Thus did the present military rulers of Argentina bury, among others, an estimated 1,500 young Jews, some of whom indeed may have been swept up in the leftist tide of the past decade, but many others of whom were doubtless found suspect because of their Jewishness, or their Zionist connections.

Most political parties in Argentina denounced the junta announcement. It was described as "irresponsible, unilateral and grotesque." If, in addition, Mr. Shamir has information that it is inaccurate, he should make that information available to the public.

While he is at it, the foreign minister might also give some thought to the idea of a moratorium on chumminess in relations with Buenos Aires, until a genuinely enlightened democratic regime is formed there.

### No summer time here

THE TREASURY, as everyone knows, is strapped for cash. That is why the Treasury cannot meet the doctors' wage demands. That, too, is why it could not allow the expenditure of \$100 million in "seed money" raised by Israel Bonds for work on the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Project.

But somehow the Treasury can afford to pass up the saving of some \$200 million which, according to Yitzhak Moda'i, the energy minister, would be effected by introducing summer time — also known as daylight saving time — from May to October. The figure is admittedly a round one, but money of roughly that order of magnitude could, without a doubt, be saved through increased productivity and reduced fuel consumption if the clock were moved up one hour during the summer.

There is however, not much of a chance that Yoram Aridor, the finance minister, will press for summer time. The reason, it may be assumed, is not that Mr. Aridor mistrusts Mr. Moda'i's calculations, in this particular matter. Nor is it that the people dislike summer time: on the contrary, a great majority of them have indicated, in the opinion polls, that they favour the idea. The reason is rather that the Orthodox minority, as represented by the interior minister, Yosef Burg, is opposed to it. To raise an issue over summer time is, therefore, to rock the coalition boat.

Why the Orthodox community should take the attitude it does to summer time has never been adequately explained. The argument that summer time, which does not seem to inconvenience Orthodox Jews abroad, would not allow time for morning prayers in this country, is simply absurd.

Back in 1980 the way seemed to have opened for restoring summer time, which the country had amply experienced before the Likud came to power. The High Court of Justice then decided that the interior minister, as successor to the British High Commissioner, could only decide for how long, but not whether, summer time would be in force. But the following year the Knesset approved an Agudat Yisrael initiative which left summer time entirely to the discretion of the interior minister.

Since the interior minister is, and will for the foreseeable future remain, Dr. Burg, that means there will be no summer time, regardless of how much money it would save the country, or how popular it may be.





## Israeli pies on English tables

Ready-to-eat chicken and turkey pies are among the dozens of processed foods developed, manufactured and exported to the United Kingdom market by Milouot, a cooperative enterprise in Israel. Innovative cottonseed products, fruit packing and fresh produce are also on the production programs of Milouot's ten plants in the Western Galilee.

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